THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 112. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871. TRIPLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

OBITUARY.

Sir John F. W. Herschel.

Sir John Frederick William Herschel, Bart., the only son of the great astronomer Sir Frederick William Herschel, and himself an astronomer of celebrity, died this morning in London. He was born March 7, 1792, at Slough, near Windsor, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became senior wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1813. He devoted himself to the same pursuits as his father, and his earliest mathematical researches are contained in his reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Differential Calculus," undertaken in connection with Dean Peacock. Sometimes alone and sometimes in connection with South, he devoted a considerable portion of the year 1816 to observations on the multiple stars, for which the Royal Astronomical Society voted to each of them their gold medal on February 7, 1826. As the first result of their observations, which were ten thousand in number, he presented to the Royal Society in London in 1823 a catalogue of three hundred and eighty double and triple stars, whose positions and apparent distances had never until then been fixed. In 1827 he published a second catalogue of two hundred and ninety-five stars of this kind; and in 1828 another, in which three hundred and twenty-four more were set down. In 1830 he published important measurements of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars which he had made with his twenty foot reflecting telescope; contributed to the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society" a paper which contained the exact measurements of three hundred and sixty-four stars, and a great number of observations on the measurements of double stars. At the same time he was occupied with the investigation of a number of questions in physics, the results of which appeared in his "Treatise on Sound" in the "Encyclopœdia Metropolitana;" a "Treatise on the Theory of Light;" a "Preliminary Discourse in the Study of Natural Philosophy," in Lardner's "Cyclopedia;" in his "Treatise on Astronomy," forming part of the same series, and in a great number of memoirs, many of which relate to photography, published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" and elsewhere. The Astronomical Society again voted him their gold medal for his "Catalogue of Nebulæ," January 8, 1836. He spent four years at the Cape of Good Hope in 1834-8, where he examined, under circumstances the most favorable, the whole Southern celestial hemisphere, and suggested the idea of making exact meteorological observations on given days, and simultaneously at different pieces. The expedition to the Cape was undertaken at his own expense. The interest which was felt in Herschel's expedition by the educated classes outside of the circle of astronomers was manifested in the honors showered upon him on his return.

A considerable number of the members of the Royal Society offered their suffrages for his election to the presidency of that body, vacant by the resignation of the Duke of Sussex—an honor, however, which he did not seek. In 1838 he was created a baronet; in 1839 an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford; and in 1842 was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1848 the Astronomical Society voted him a testimonial for his work on the Southern Hemisphere, during which year he filled the office of President. In 1850 he published his "Outlines of Astronomy," a valuable manual, and in December of that year he was appointed Master of the Mint, which post he resigned in February, 1855.

Joseph McClelland.

Joseph McClelland, who was one of the prominent abolitionists of thirty years ago, died recently in Galesburg, Ill. He was born in Philadelphia in 1802 and in his youth he removed to one of the lower townships of Lancaster county, near the Maryland line. When the anti-slavery agitation commenced he eagerly espoused the cause of the oppressed negroes, and he was subject to much religious as well as political persecution on account of his views. After the passage of the Fugitive Slave law in 1850 he was a member of a committee on resolutions, at a meeting held in Georgetown, Lancaster county, at which a resolution was passed declaring that the law was unholy, that it should not be obeyed, and that fugitives should be assisted as formerly. Soon after this a riot occurred at Christiana, in which Gorsuch, a Maryland slaveholder, in pursuit of runaway slaves, was killed, and the committee on resolutions were indicted for treason against the United States. This came to nothing, however, and Mr. McClelland was not persecuted further. In 1855 Mr. McClelland removed to Ohio, where he lived until within a few years past, when he took up his residence with his son-in-law at Princeton, Ill., or with his son at Galesburg. In addition to being an abolitionist Mr. McClelland was a warm temperance advocate.

Peter von Hess.

Peter von Hess, a noted German artist and one of the leaders of the Munich school, died recently. He was born at Dusseldorf in 1792, and early developed a taste for art. During the campaign in France, from 1813 to 1815, he was attached to the staff of Prince Wrede, and made a number of sketches which were worked up into excellent little *genre* pictures. In 1815 he went to Italy and made rapid advances in his art, producing his now famous "Morning in Parterkirchen," "Cossacks crossing the Rhine," etc. He afterwards went to Greece with King Otho, and his picture of the "Disembarkation of King Otho at Nauplia" is one of his most celebrated works. Other fine pictures by him are the battles of Arcis and Bas-sur-Aube, the "Austrian Camp" and the "Crossing of the Beresina," which last was painted for the Emperor Nicholas.

—The late Omar Pasha's harem covered three acres.

—Country lawns are suffering the annual croquet eruptions.

—The new hotel of Potter Palmer, in Chicago, is to cost one million of dollars.

—James Parton is preparing to lecture on the "Puritans as Men of Business."

—Silver-smelting furnaces will soon be added to the list of Pittsburg industries.

—On week days you buy music by the sheet; on Sundays you can have it by the choir for nothing.

—An exchange philosophically remarks:—"Gravity is no more an evidence of wisdom than a paper collar is of a shirt."

—A Swedish gentleman "up north" bears the name of Tinaltrigeng Fediglaylangelaglomgryfest. Tasty name for a wedding card.

—The oldest house in Connecticut having recently been knocked into splinters by a stroke of lightning, the next oldest house is jubilant.

—The largest hammer in the United States may be seen in operation at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Harrisburg. It weighs thirteen tons.

—A man who sat upon a paper of carpet nails said they reminded him of the income tax.

—A spoiled child—the one that played with the kerosene can.

—A tubular steel manufactory is to be erected in Hudson, New York State.

—An Irish editor congratulates himself that "half the lies told about him ain't true."

—Charleston has but one church bell. All the rest were melted into cannon during the war.

—The women have got into over three hundred post offices so far.

—A skating rink at Cleveland is to be transformed into an opera house.

—Servant girls in Wyoming command seven dollars a week and the suffrage.

—Hail fell to the depth of four inches in Cambridge, Ohio, on Wednesday.

—Applications for patents are now made at the rate of over five hundred a week.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Fighting at Paris.

Fears of a Pestilence.

Illness of the Emperor.

Death of Sir J. W. F. Herschell.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Southern Baptist Convention.

The Philadelphia Public Buildings.

Important Western Lawsuits

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Commander of Fort Vanvres.

LONDON, May 12.—A *Times* special despatch from Paris says Colonel Brunel has been appointed commander of Fort Vanvres. A series of batteries are prepared in the Arrondissement of the Pantheon.

Pestilence is Apprehended

in Paris.

The *Daily News'* despatch from Paris says the National Battalion is thinning out rapidly.

The Resignation of General Rossel

was caused by discouragements among the Communists.

Delescluze is unable to do much in consequence of ill-health, but, in a speech just delivered, expressed confidence in

The Future Freedom of France

and the success of the Commune.

The *Telegraph's* despatch from Versailles says the insurgents were unable to repair the damages done their works by the Versaillists, and will possibly attempt the defeat of the latter by an attack in strong force.

The Mayor of the town Issy has been arrested.

Floguet was arrested while on his way to Bordeaux, and was imprisoned.

Illness of the Emperor.

BERLIN, May 11.—Emperor William is slightly indisposed.

Spanish Financial Scheme.

MADRID, May 11.—The Constitutional Congress will meet to-morrow, and Moret will on Saturday submit a statement embodying a complete financial scheme, which provides for a great saving in the expenditures of the various departments of the Government.

BUENOS AYRES, April 14, via London, May 12.—Business is entirely suspended and the city to a great extent deserted. The Custom House and all the banks are closed.

Ravages of Yellow Fever

continue and apparently only cease for want of victims.

Death of an Eminent Savan.

LONDON, May 12.—Sir John Frederick William Herschel, only son of the great astronomer, himself an astronomer of world-wide repute, died this morning, aged 73.

The Fighting at Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 12.—The Government batteries maintain a terrific fire upon the ramparts of Paris and the fortifications still held by the insurgents.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—10·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales of today estimated at fully 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, of which 13,000 were for export and 10,000 for speculation. Stock, 966,000 bales; American, 592,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 48,000 bales; American, 32,000; actual export, 22,000 bales. Sales of cotton on ship named at Charleston or Savannah, 7¾d. for middling; do. at New Orleans at 7¾d.

LONDON, May 12—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93¼ for money and account. American securities firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 12—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—1 30 P. M.—Receipts of wheat for three days, 15,000 quarters; American, 10,000. Flour, 27s. Corn, 34s for new. Pork declining.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Southern Baptist Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The Southern Baptist Convention met yesterday in the Third Baptist Church, several hundred delegates, representing the Southern States, being present. The proceedings consisted of an address of welcome by Rev. W. Pope Yeoman, pastor of the Baptist Church of this city, and the reading of reports of foreign, domestic, and Indian commissions.

Mr. Tarnell, of Georgia, was re-elected President, and E. Calvin Williams and Truman S. Sumner Secretaries.

Mr. Williams, of the Theological Seminary of Greenville, S. C., delivered the sermon.

Important Suit.

During the term of Thomas C. Fletcher as Governor of this State, he employed General John B. Gray to prosecute the claim of the State against the General Government for money expended in raising and equipping troops for service during the Rebellion. General Gray collected over six million dollars from the Government, and retained one and one-half per cent. as a fee for his services, amounting to $98,526. During Governor McClurg's term Attorney-General Wingate sued General Gray to recover this amount, on the ground that Governor Fletcher had no legal right to employ such agent, and, if he had, that General Gray had no authority to detain money belonging to the State as his fee. The case came up in the Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Lindy, and under instructions from the Court the jury returned a verdict for the State for the full amount claimed, with interest, making in all $113,157. An appeal to the Supreme Court will probably be taken.

FROM THE STATE.

The House Committee Agrees to Report the Bill to Abolish the Public Buildings Commission Negatively.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 12.—The Committee of Municipal Corporations held a meeting last evening, and agreed to report negatively on the bill abolishing the Public Buildings Commission.

Mr. Harvey moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:—That the act approved the fifth day of August, A. D. 1870, entitled An Act to provide for the erection of all the public buildings required to accommodate the courts, and for all municipal purposes in the city of Philadelphia, etc., shall be suspended in its operation for not less than six months from the date hereof, and that at the next general election the legally qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia shall vote on the question of retaining said commission in office, and at the said election the county commissioners of said city shall provide ballots inscribed on the outside, "Public Buildings Commission," and inside, "for the commission" and "against the commission" respectively; and when the said votes are legally counted, if it shall appear that a majority of votes have been voted for the commission, then the said commission shall be continued, and may proceed to erect public buildings as provided for in said act; and if the majority of votes so voted as aforesaid shall be against the commission, then the said commission shall be abolished, and thereupon cease to exercise the office and powers conferred upon it by the act to which this is a supplement, and any other commission heretofore created for the erection of public buildings in said city is hereby abolished.

Section 2, That the Councils of the said city of Philadelphia shall by appropriation provide for the payment of all just and lawful expenses heretofore incurred by the commission created by the act to which this is a supplement, and the said Councils shall within one year from the date of the declaration of said election, in case it shall be against the commission, proceed to provide suitable buildings for the Supreme Court and the courts of the city and county of Philadelphia, and for the public offices of the said city and county, provided that no loan shall be created for such purpose, but all expenses created for the erection and construction of said buildings shall be provided for by current taxation. This amendment of Harvey's was lost by a vote of 8 ayes to 10 noes.

The same proposition made in the Senate by Mr. Nagle was submitted by Mr. Miller to the committee, but as it was not accepted by the parties who were urging the bill, it was withdrawn without a vote.

A motion was then made by Mr. Quigley to report the Senate bill negatively, which was agreed to by a vote of 14 to 3. Those voting in favor of the bill were Harvey, White, and Miller. Those voting to report the bill negatively were Messrs. Parsons, Duffy, Wiley, Dumbell, Walker, Hagar, Lamon, Mooney, McGowan, Thompson, Quigley, Meek, Griffiths, and Albright. Absent or not voting, Messrs. Fleeger, Starr, Johnson. It is said that a new bill will be introduced.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Terms Rejected by the Miners.

SCRANTON, May 12.—The miners have rejected the proposition of President Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company—93 cents per diamond car until June 1 and immediate resumption.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The International Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Franklin Osgood's new yacht Columbia will sail in a fortnight for England, to participate in the great International race.

Six Months Imprisonment for Murder.

Dorris Deekman, of Dutchkills, L. I., indicted for murdering her daughter by starvation, was yesterday allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The Wife of Ex-Collector Bailey

lately joined him at Montevideo, and now shares his exile.

The Mace-Coburn Affair.

BUFFALO, May 12.—The Mace-Coburn fight is postponed to Friday, June 2, at Kansas City. Coburn's gang will be here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Arrived, steamers Lafayette, from Havre, and Queen, from Liverpool.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Desperate Fight with Outlaws.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—On the 10th inst., Sheriffs Morse, of Contra Costa, and Harris, of Monterey, "corralled" a party of Spaniards in the Pacheco Mountains, east of Gilroy. One of the Spaniards, named Juan Sota, was of the party that murdered three Frenchmen in Suscal valley; another is charged with having committed a murder in Santa Cruz county. A desperate fight ensued, Sota firing five times, hitting Morse several times. Morse shot Sota dead and captured his companions.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire at New Brunswick.

NEW YORK, May 12.—N. H. Dudley & Co.'s pickle and fruit preserving establishment, at East New Brunswick, N. J., was burned by an incendiary fire last night. Loss, $30,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 12—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—Stations west of the Mississippi have not yet been heard from. The barometer has fallen greatly from the Upper Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic, and clear weather and light winds continue to prevail throughout that region, but the temperature has risen decidedly since midnight. The clouds have continued from the Lower Mississippi eastward to the Atlantic about as on Thursday morning, but it is now clearing away west of Alabama. The low pressure central on Thursday morning in Upper Florida has moved slowly northeastward into Eastern Georgia. Very heavy rains have fallen at Key West and in North and South Carolina, but these are now confined to North Carolina.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the rain in Carolina will extend slowly to the Middle Atlantic coast, and that the clear weather on the lakes and in the Eastern States will be succeeded by clouds this evening. Partially cloudy and clearing weather it probable for the Lower Mississippi.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 12—9·30 A. M.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2, $1·28¾@1·29¼, cash and seller last half; $1·28@1·28¾ seller June. Corn dull; 54¼@55c. seller May; 54¾c., seller June; 56c. seller July.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	5,000	5,000	Oats, bus....	25,000	37,000
Wheat, bus.	10,000	111,000	Rye, bus	2,000	36,000
Corn, bus.	197,000	95,000	Barley, bus..	2,000	2,000

THIRD EDITION

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Consideration by the Senate.

The Naval School Examination.

Later from Europe.

Rebellion's Last Ditch.

Afternoon Cable Quotations.

The Mace-Coburn Affair.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Victories Claimed by the Communists.

PARIS, May 12.—The Communists claim victories and deny the reports of successes for the Versaillists. Fort Vanvres was retaken by the Communists at the point of the bayonet.

There was a

Desperate Engagement

around Issy, and the Communists claim to have recaptured the Park of Issy.

The Versaillists are cutting trenches in front of the Maillot gate and

Concentrating Troops

in the Bois de Boulogne. There was a sharp fusillade about Fort Bicetre to-day.

Victor Schoelcher has been arrested.

LONDON, May 12.—The *Standard* of this evening has a despatch asserting that the **Communist Forces are only 12,000 Strong,** and that the Versailles army could go into Paris to-day if it would.

Afternoon Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—3·30 P. M.—Cotton—stock at sea, 339,000 bales, of which 240,000 are American. Markets at Manchester quiet.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Coburn to Sue for His Stake.

ERIE, May 12.—It is reported that Coburn will not go to Kansas City, the place appointed for a renewal of the fight with Mace, and will sue the stakeholder for the recovery of his money.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 12.—The following message was received from the Governor:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, May 12, 1871.—To the Senate and House of Representatives—Gentlemen:—The claims of a large portion of the citizens of the border counties of the State, for extraordinary losses arising from the late war, demand the dispassionate and serious consideration of the Legislature, and it is but just to a people who have been called upon to bear unequal burdens in our national deliverance that they should have the fullest exercise of the sovereign power of the Commonwealth to secure just restitution from the General Government. Most of these losses were suffered, because the State, in discharging the full measure of her duty in maintaining free government, patriotically and promptly transferred her own defensive troops to strengthen the shattered Federal armies, and our citizens thereby suffered for the general welfare. Leaving all abstract principles out of view, justice and fair dealing demand that proper restitution be made to our citizens by the General Government, and it is due to the claimants that the Legislature take such action in the matter as will secure a most careful adjudication of the losses, and clothe the officers of the State with the amplest power and authority to enforce their payment. While justice should be secured to all our citizens, the people of Chambersburg have been almost utterly crushed in their business operations, and their condition should hasten the generous action of the Legislature.

The blow struck at Chambersburg was a wound inflicted upon the Commonwealth, and it should be the pride as well as the pleasure of every patriotic citizen to sanction such action as will secure reasonable restitution to the citizens of that ill-fated town, as well as to others who suffered. I earnestly recommend that the Legislature in its wisdom shall adopt such measures as will provide the necessary means for adjudicating these claims, and pressing them on the National Government in an early and just settlement, should the Legislature approve this suggestion, it will afford me great pleasure to do everything in my power as Executive of the State to effect the desired result. And I suggest that it might be well to invoke the aid also of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Mr. Connell introduced a bill supplementary to the Public Buildings act of August, 1870. It provides that the act of August 5, 1870, shall be suspended in its operation from the date hereof, and that at the next general election the voters of Philadelphia shall vote on the question of retaining the commission, and at the same election the County Commissioners of the city shall provide ballots inscribed on the outside "Public Buildings Commission and inside "For the commission" and "Against the commission" respectively; and if it shall be found on counting the votes that a majority have voted for the commission the commission shall be continued, but if a majority against then the commission shall not exercise any of its powers, until further action is taken by the Legislature; and any other commission heretofore created for the erection of public buildings in said city is abolished.

The second section requires that City Councils shall by appropriation provide for the payment of all just and lawful expenses heretofore incurred by the commission; and the Councils shall within one year from the date of the declaration of said election, in case it shall be against the commission, proceed to provide suitable buildings for the Supreme Court and the courts of the city and county, and for the public officers of the said city and county.

The General Appropriation bill was considered.

The provision for the salary of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Department and clerks was stricken out, and a substitute inserted, transferring all the duties of the superintendent to the Superintendent of Common Schools, who is authorized to employ two more clerks at fourteen hundred dollars each, provided that he shall first give bonds in twenty thousand dollars for the performance of his duties as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

For the addition to his duties he shall receive twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year in addition to his present salary.

The item in regard to the publication of the legislative proceedings was amended so as to allow the present contractors to go on with it next session until a new contract is made.

The price for widening the Journal was raised from two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars.

The pay of the Commissioners to Revise the Civil Code was raised from $5000 to $6000 for David Derrickson, and $6500 to W. McClay Hall.

A message was received from the Governor appointing William H. Jessup, of Susquehanna, as Major-General of the National Guards. Adjourned.

House.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Woolever moved a reconsideration of the vote yesterday, by which the bill required dealers in coal oil to apply Dr. Heiner's test under a fine of fifty dollars.

The motion after debate, was agreed to.

A message from the Governor was received urging dispassionate and serious consideration of border county raid claims, to have them pressed upon the General Government. Adjourned till 3 P. M.

Mr. Duffy moved to amend by substituting that it shall not be lawful for any manufacturer, merchant, or dealer in coal oil or fluid, to sell or cause to be sold any coal oil or fluid which shall be the whole or part made of the products of petroleum, which by test shall not be less than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit, the same to be determined by some well-defined instrument, under penalty of fifty dollars, one-half to go to the informer, the other half to county. Lost.

Mr. Stone moved its recommittal. Agreed to—yeas 46, nays 42.

The following reports were made from committees favorably:—Senate bill relating to unclaimed deposits in savings banks. Also favorably, Senate bill paying damages for military use of Jones' Hotel property.

Also favorably Senate bill releasing religious, educational, and charitable institutions from collateral inheritance tax.

Also as originating in committee, bill favoring Council of Harrisburg to make an appropriation to defray the expenses of Andrew Johnson and General Grant, who were extended the hospitalities of the city in 1866 at the Bolton House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval School Visitors.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Navy Department has ordered the following board of visitors to attend the annual examination of the Naval School at Annapolis, Md.:—President of the Board, Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan. Members—Commodore J. J. Almy, Medical Inspector T. Maccour, Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, and Chief Engineer Stephen D. Hibbert.

Surgeon Kindlebarger is detached from the Navy Rendezvous at San Francisco and ordered to the Wachusett; Assistant Surgeon William G. Dixon, from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Wachusett.

Consideration of the Treaty.

The Committee on Foreign Relations held an adjourned meeting at 10 o'clock to-day, continuing until noon. Assistant Secretary of State Davis was again before them to furnish explations of the treaty.

The Senate

met at 12. Directly after prayer and the reading of the journal of Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Cameron the Senate went into executive session.

Official Copies of the Treaty.

The officers of the Senate this morning confidentially distributed among the hitaerto unsupplied members of that body the officially-printed copies of the treaty.

The Publication of the Treaty—The Senate Indignant.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the Senate attention was called to the premature publication of the treaty, and there was a spirited debate on that subject. An investigation has been ordered.

Mr. Cameron stated that the Committee on Foreign Relations would not be ready to report the treaty till Monday at 11 o'clock.

The committee to investigate the premature publication of the treaty consists of Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling, Trumbull, Davis of Kentucky, and Sumner. Much indignation was expressed by some of the Senators at what they considered a violation of the privileges of the Senate.

Nomination Confirmed.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Maxwell Woodhull, of the District of Columbia, as Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, in place of William Cheseborough, declined.

The Senate Adjourned

till Monday at 11 o'clock.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Interesting Land Case.

CHICAGO, May 12.—At Desmoines, Iowa, yesterday, in the United States Court, the case of Striker against Miller was disposed of. It involved the title to and possession of the so-called Desmoines river lands. Miller was an occupant of some of these lands adjudged to belong to the Desmoines Navigation Company. Last winter he was forcibly ejected by the United States Marshal, and his home destroyed. He was brought before the Court yesterday and fined $500 for contempt of Court. It was ordered, however, that should he surrender the land within twenty days the fine was to be remitted, otherwise he was to be imprisoned until payment. The decision is of great importance, as there are several hundred persons whose cases are identical with Miller's.

Still Another Connection for the Pennsylvania Central.

TOLEDO, May 11.—The Trustees of the Toledo Railroad have signed a contract under which the road will be built from this city, via Tiffin, to Mansfield, where it will connect with and form part of the line of the Pennsylvania Central Road, which company iron, stock, and run it. The work will be completed within eighteen months.

Reformed Church Synod.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The Synod of the Reformed Church, embracing delegates from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and other States, will convene at Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio, May 17.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Case of Lunacy.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.

On motion of James W. M. Newlin, Esq., six of the jurors in the pending Griffen vs. Griffen divorce case, were impanelled as an inquest in the matter of Walter Booth, an alleged lunatic, on the application of his wife. The jury found Booth to be a lunatic without lucid intervals. The proceedings were interrupted by the lunatic from time to time, calling upon the witnesses to tell the truth and take care of their spiritual affairs. When the jurors were signing their names to the inquisition, the lunatic requested the court to have all the names in the United States rubbed out, and finally had to be removed by his keepers.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Springer vs. Avondale. An action to recover mesne profits of premises in South Fourth street (not Broad street, as inadvertently stated yesterday). Verdict for plaintiff, $75.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.

In the case of White vs. McCollum et al., an action to recover damages for injuries sustained in falling through an open coal inlet in front of defendants' place of business, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $300, as to all the defendants, except Jonn W. Clarkson, as to whom the verdict was for the defendant.

Charge of Fraud.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

This morning's session of this Court was taken up with the trial of Joseph Hoey upon the charge of obtaining goods from Wm. A. Barret by means of false pretenses. The allegation was that he obtained credit upon the statement that he owned four houses in the city, and had in his store goods worth $3500, which was not true. The defense answered that this was an honest mistake, and was subsequently corrected. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, May 12, 1871.

Notwithstanding the flurry among the speculators in stocks and the demand for call loans, the offerings are largely in excess of the wants of borrowers, and heavy balances are lying idle. This is not an agreeable feature of the market to bank corporations, as it is likely to tell on the next dividend if the present dullness should continue, as it now promises, during the summer. The banks are offering currency on call and time at equal rates, which sufficiently indicates the view taken of the future status of the market. We quote at 5@6 per cent. on collaterals and good mercantile paper.

Gold is dull, as usual, and steady at 111¼, without a single fluctuation so far.

Government bonds move slowly, and prices are the same as at the close last night.

At the Stock Board there was a diminished business, but prices vary but little. Sales of State war loan at 101½; City 6s, new bonds, at 103; and Lehigh gold loan at 91¾.

Reading Railroad was steady at about 57; Pennsylvania sold at 61¾; Lehigh Valley at 63; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 53; and Little Schuylkill at 45¼.

In Canal shares there was a lively demand and a firm feeling in Lehigh, with sales at 35¾@35⅞.

In the balance of the list we notice sales of Bank of Republic at 96; Manufacturers' do. at 30¼; Central Transportation at 48¾; and Second and Third Streets Railroad at 60. 74 was offered for Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railroad and 22⅜ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$9100 City 6s, New.	103	48 sh Lit Sch RR..	45¾
$2000 Leh gold L...	91¾	100 sh Leh Nav St..	35¾
$1000 do.....	91¾	600 do.....s60.	35¾
$23000 do.....	91¾	200 do.....	35¾
$2000 Leh V Con ln.	98	100 do.....s60.	35¾
$2000 Pa 6s W L...	101¾	17 sh Leh Val R....	62
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	93¾	3 sh Manuf Bk...	30¼
$1000 do.....	93¾	50 sh O C & A R..	52
$3000 do.....	93¾	26 sh Cent Trans..	46¾
$1000 W Jersey R 7s.	101	11 sh Reading R...	56¾
$2000 Pa R con 6s..	75¾	200 do.....56·94	
$2100 Sch N 6s, S2..	82	2000 do.....s60.	57
$1000 N Penna 6s...	96	65 sh 2d & 3d St..	60
30 sh Bank of Rep.	96	10 sh Far & M Bk.	123¼
50 sh Penna R....	61¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$400 Sch N 6s S2..	78	100 sh Hestenv'e.b60	22¾
$15000 City 6s, New.	103	100 do.....	22¾
$10000 City 6s, Old.	103	200 sh Reading R...	57
$10000 Phil & E 7s...	91	1000 do...b60.	57
$1000 Pa 6s. cp.....	102	6 sh Penna R....	61¾
$1000 Pa R gen mt..	95¼	200 do.....	61¾
$1000 Pa R 6s reg...	93¾	200 do.....s60.	61
100 sh Cam & Am..	126¾	50 do...allot.	61
200 do.....b30.	122	200 sh Leh N...b30	35¾
11 do.....	122	100 do.....	35¾
$20 do.....b20.	122	100 sh Leh V R....	61¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; do. 1862, 110¾@111; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 110¾@111; do. 1865, new, 113@113¼; do., July, 1865, 113¼@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. July 1868, 113¾@113⅝; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 111¼@111¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¼	12·13 P. M.	111¾
10·40 "	111¼	12·14 "	111¾
10·41 "	111¼	12·15 "	111¾
12·00 M.	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 12.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and more demand, particularly for good spring wheat families, though the volume of business is light. About 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·75; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7 75, and high grades at $8@8·50. Rye Flour may now be quoted at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The tone of the Wheat market is strong, and there to a fair demand. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at $1·59, and 4800 bushels Ohio do. at $1·57@1·57½. Rye sells slowly at $1·18@1·20 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet; sales of 1500 bushels at 77@78c. for yellow and 72@75c. for Western mixed. Oats are steady and dull; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 63@65c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark is in better demand, and we notice sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed moves slowly, and is nominal at 9c. For Timothy it is impossible to give reliable quotations. Flaxseed ranges from $2·10@2·25.

Whisky is firm at 93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....74

SUN RISES..... 4·48 MOON SETS..... 1·49
SUN SETS..... 7·5 HIGH WATER..... 8·13

(*By Cable.*)

LONDON, May 12.—Ship Agnes Campbell, at Sligo from Boston, reports damage in a hurricane.

Steamships Virginia, Europa, and Trojan have arrived out.

Also, mail steamer Tamar, from Aspinwall.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Shackford, Port Spain, Souder & Adams.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. bark Victoria, Plessentem, 197 days from Yeisk, with wool to J. & J. Dobson—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. The Victoria was ashore on Pea Patch, but came off without damage.
Br. barkentine John Williamson, Young, 55 days from Messina, with fruit and brimstone to Isaac Jeanes & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 12 days from St. Andrews, N. B., with iron, etc., to Morris, Wheeler & Co.
Schr Tantamount, Davis, 8 days from Calais, Me., with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr John S. Merrill, Wicks, from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr T. E. French, Doughty, from Leachville, N. C., with shingles to H. Croskey & Co.
Schr Harvester, Russell, from Rappahannock River, with ties.
Schr John Lank, Kemp, from Choptank River, with spokes.
Schr Adeline B., Carlisle, from Morris River, with iron.
Schr D. & E. Kelley, Kelley, from Malden, with granite.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del.
Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Babcock, from Wareham.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 5 P. M. 10th inst.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 11.—11 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
James McMahon, with iron, for

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

OUR ANNUAL SCOLDING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The time of the anniversaries is upon us, and once more Mr. Wendell Phillips comes down with his bundle of epigrams to play at reform. In his last speech he announced as the fruit of his recent ponderings that among the evils of the day were newspapers, and accounted for their number by the fact that there are more men who can write than who can think. This is smart, for Mr. Phillips never says anything which is not smart. It is so much easier to talk than it is to think that perhaps it would be unfair to expect an ease-loving rhetorician to give himself the trouble to think before he speaks. If Mr. Phillips ever pays to his audiences the compliment of a preliminary thought of his oration, it is devoted not to what he is going to say, but to how he is going to say it—which is as much easier as it is easier to dress a child than to rear one. But he is not to blame if his audiences like what he gives them. They are gently startled, but never shocked, by the sheet-iron thunder and rosin lightning of his eloquence, and they go away charmed with their evening's entertainment, and thinking no more about the marrow of the subject discussed than Mr. Phillips does. Then the newspapers report the best things he said, and the public reads and smiles, and an audience is ready for the next time. If the journals ceased to notice him he would soon be left as lonely as St. Simeon of the Pillar. And yet he speaks ill of the bridge that carries him over—he insinuates that it is a *pons asinorum*. We pardon and advertise him as of old. He really does very little harm; he gives his hearers a good evening's amusement and a better lesson in oratory than they could ever get from that myth of recent invention, Delsarte.

There is no speaker before the public who has so comfortable a sense of irresponsibility. He cares no more for what he said yesterday than *The Daily Blatherskite*. He is a man of purity and integrity; he could not be frightened or bribed by any possible threats or promises; but he cannot resist an epigram, and he yields more readily than weaker men to the temptation of a metaphor. He values facts only in proportion to their picturesqueness, and when they fail he makes better ones for himself. The Lincoln whose loss he yesterday deplored, when living he in turn denounced as a slave-hound or pitied as an imbecile, as suited the graceful balance of his phrase. Some time ago, in abusing the American mob, he contrasted it with Paris held in the iron grasp of an invincible despotism. But afterwards, when the street gamins had kicked the dynasty out of France, he substituted the Duke of Wellington for Napoleon and Birmingham for Paris, and the speech was just as good as ever.

He appears in these later years to be peppering his *entrees* rather more than of old. He is a pretty good peace man and humanitarian in a general way, but just now he wants the New York mob to hang a millionaire or two, and General Grant to make a crimson comment on the Ku-klux bill in the South. His suggestions as to the proper way to carry out this salutary law are, as might be expected, very original and dramatic. He wishes the President to hang, not the obscure scoundrels who have committed outrages, but a few wealthy and respectable citizens who have not, arguing, very justly, that this would make a great sensation! Dr. Holmes informs us of certain creatures "who feed on Stilton till they turn to cheese." Is it possible that Mr. Phillips has stood so long in contemplation before the moral beauty of General Butler's life and conversation that he has been inspired with the rash ambition to appropriate his style?

AN EVENT EXTRAORDINARY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Something is about to happen which never happened before. That great and good man Horace Greeley is to start for Texas. He has lived a great many years, and has been to a great many places—hither and thither, to and fro, up and down—but he has never before started for Texas.

Undoubtedly there have been good reasons for Mr. Greeley's not going to Texas. Formerly the climate, however salubrious in itself, would not have been healthful for him. He would have found it altogether too hot even in the coldest weather. Anxious as he has always been to increase horticultural productions, there would have been something hanging on a tree down there which would not have comported with his ideas of what ought to be on trees.

The fact that Mr. Greeley can now go to Texas safely shows that he has not lived altogether in vain. The men who were at one time ready to kill him because they feared that he would do something to abolish slavery, welcome him with open arms now that he and his friends have succeeded in abolishing slavery. This is a new illustration of the deference which mankind pay to success.

Mr. Greeley goes to Texas to deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society. People who suppose that he has already told in his book all that he knows about farming are mistaken. That book was made up of articles in the *Tribune*, and Mr. Greeley never tells all that he knows in anything which he writes for the *Tribune*. He is one of the funniest men in conversation in the world. He has often been exhorted to put his jokes into the *Tribune*, but he refrains. He thinks one funny paper in New York is enough, and he delights in reading the *Sun*. He has gained seventeen pounds and eight ounces in flesh since he became one of our constant readers.

It has been suggested that Mr. Greeley will be nominated for President while in Texas; but any open demonstration of that kind now would be premature, and would increase the hostility already existing between him and General Grant.

Another distinguished editor recently made a trip down toward Texas as far as the blue grass region, and bought a famous colt. Whether Mr. Greeley has in contemplation to purchase any stock in Texas we are not informed. We believe that State is not remarkable for any superiority in its horses. It is said, however, to produce the greatest jackasses in the world. The rumored dissatisfaction with Mr. Whitelaw Reid in the *Tribune* establishment has given rise to the report that Mr. Greeley has a secondary object in attending the State Fair of Texas, and that it is to select one of these eccentric animal productions to take Mr. Reid's place as managing editor. Whatever his purposes may be, we bespeak for him wherever he goes that grand and cordial reception which should always await a great and good man. That protection for domestic industry which it may be supposed he will advocate in his address, we desire to see everywhere extended over him.

THE BATTLE IN THE WEST.

From the N. Y. World.

Once more the placid waters of Erie (we mean the limited lake and not the unlimited stock) are vexed with rumors of approaching strife. There are those, perchance, among us from whose memories hath not yet wholly faded that famous tale of an elder day which embalms the valor of American sailors in a contest which humbled the red-cross flag within sight of the Canadian shores. But the battle whereof Erie now tremblingly awaits the awful shock is a battle by land and not by water. Neither the sunburst of Erin nor the stars and stripes waved for war over the vessels which Wednesday night steamed forth upon the bosom of the great inland sea. To use, with a slight modification, the prophetic words spoken by King Arthur to Sir Bedivere,

"Far other is this battle in the West
Whereto we move than when we strove in youth,
And thrust John Bull from the Canadian wall
And shook him thro' the North."

Many an "eerie sight" has Erie seen, from the days in which the heroic Perry bore forth the flag of the young republic to contend with the veterans of Nelson to these in which James Fisk, Jr., has contrived to make his

"Name and glory cling
To her high places like a golden cloud
Forever."

But the spectacle which her waters upbore to the pensive moon precluded, in all human probability, a conflict in which the elements of battle and of bet, of valor as fierce as that of the vikings of Perry, and of financiering as audacious as that of the Rothschild of opera bouffe, will be combined to give the sporting world assurance of a man.

If any ghosts of the Six Nations haunt those shores, once the happy hunting-grounds of their dusky race, they were in ease to see full many

"A dusky barge,
Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern,
Beneath them; and descending they were aware
That all the decks were dense with stately forms."

It is a curious and possibly a not wholly uninstructive fact that we inherit our ancient British love for what our fathers styled the "manly art of self-defense" from the highly classical age of Queen Anne. Neither the naked Picts, from whom, as Mr. Ireland tells us, Prince Vortigern's grandfather contrived to win a painted waistcoat, nor the bearded, beer-drinking, skull-smiting sons of Scandinavia, nor the solid, sturdy Saxons, knew any more or practised any more of pugilism than the aborigines of America. Broughton and Figg, its earliest authentic masters, seem to have been developed under the influence of classical studies for the delight of an aristocracy trained to believe in Virgil and in Homer more devoutly than in St. John and St. Matthew. The boxers of that Augustan period did not indeed absolutely despise the economical aspects of their profession. They had their backers, they laid their money, and they pocketed their proceeds. But the light of chivalry had not yet wholly faded from the world. As Keats puts it,

"Fair plumes were dancing in the eye"

even of cock-fighting peers and of wrestling bumpkins; and there fell upon the sawdust and the ring, as it were, a

"Harmless glamour of the field"

which half redeemed the dull plebeian poundings of the athlete into a vague reminiscence of the old romantic close of night with knight "for God and for the ladies!"

All this has vanished now. Doubtless the original prize-fighting of old England was a compact of mingled good and ill. So, too, for the matter of that, was the tourney of the feudal times.

"In the mist
Was many a noble deed, many a base
And chance, and craft, and strength, in single fights."

But in our degenerate days battles such as that of Erie have become the merest matters of business. Far without the charmed inner circle of the combatants and their friends there extends indeed a huge penumbra of the average population among whom the merits of the champions are considered and the result of their conflict is weighed in a spirit not wholly alien from the ancient battle ardor. We suspect that if the truth were told there are to be found even among the gentler sex and in the serene air of fashion's own heaven not a few tender-hearted creatures who would faint at the sight of a friendly set-to with the gloves, yet who will snatch a kind of fearful joy from the story of a desperate trial in the ring, under the hallucination that it really sets forth a manly encounter of man with man for the proving of his manhood.

But it is not of these that the boxers are thinking when they go forth to box, nor for the love and praise of these that they contend. The often quoted remark of Buffon that "the horse is a noble animal," takes a new life from every well-contested race; for while it is perfectly clear that the racers can take no possible interest in the conflict, save in the exercise to which it calls them of their utmost powers, it is not less clear that they do take such an interest in it. But the human combatants in such a battle in the West as was to have been waged yesterday, are nerved to energy and made tough to endure by the same ignoble motives as those which kindle the "heathen Chinee" to master the unfamiliar mysteries of poker, or make the average Republican politician swift and skilful to flatter out the foibles of President Grant.

OUR MAY MEETINGS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It would be difficult to imagine a more inopportune commentary upon the neatly constructed theories of the May meetings than the results of Tuesday's riots at Scranton. Here in New York we have the Reform League inviting capital and labor "to meet at once on equal terms, and, acknowledging each other's rights, to arrange their relations on the basis of justice and a fair division of the common profits." Just about the same time as this panacea for the great social difficulty of the time was being made public, we had the spectacle in Pennsylvania of workmen not only refusing to recognize any reasonable compromise with capital, but resisting by violence the assertion of the natural rights of brother laborers. Then, again, comes the Universal Peace Union, with its barren truisms that "life is an inalienable right," and that "deadly force is antagonistic to peace," while at home and abroad men are striving after some indefinite possibilities, to which life is held entirely subordinate, and in whose attainment "deadly force" is counted a perfectly legitimate auxiliary. Still again, the Woman Suffrage Association presents us with the very confident declaration that "in every relation of life in which men and women co operate, the result is beneficial to both," at the very moment when the news comes to hand that the wives of the Scranton miners have been foremost in the work of brutal assault and murder. It is, doubtless, a misfortune, as Mr. Wendell Phillips puts it, that "there are so many men who can write and so few who can think," but considering the existing necessities of society, it is, perhaps, a still greater misfortune that there are so many men who can speak and so few who can act.

Can any man reasonably expect capital and labor to meet on equal terms, and calmly discuss their mutual rights, before either of them has come to realize the most elementary obligations to each other? Admit that capital deserves all the opprobrious epithets with which Mr. Phillips so liberally bespatters it, has the orator no condemnation for labor that shows itself within its own ranks equally arrogant, cruel, and intolerant? The relation between the two great factors of social progress is not founded upon a denial of eternal principles of justice, like that which existed between slaveholder and slave. It is one which calls for adjustment, not for abolition, and the man or the party that seeks to intensify existing causes of division is contributing to social chaos instead of social reconstruction. There can be no particular harm in the ladies and gentlemen of the Reform League, the Suffrage Convention, or the Peace Association meeting once a year, and edifying each other with resolutions of high import and speeches of incisive smartness. But there is a great deal of harm involved in riding their favorite hobby with a complacent disregard of existing facts, and in leading a good many well-meaning people to believe that the world can be reformed by resolutions.

Here, at our very doors, is a body of men whom the promptings of demagogues can inflame to acts of violence and murder. That is surely a fact as lamentable as the tyranny of corporations and the idleness of Congressmen. It will be a long time before our social reformers can convince the railroad companies and the mining operators that the blood of the three laborers murdered at Scranton rests upon their heads. Suppose they should adopt the more practical method of bringing the men to see that the reconciliation of capital and labor is impossible, while acts like these can be done in the name of working men. It is of no use to stand on the hill-tops and shout about the social millennium that will one day come, unless men show the sincerity of their belief by descending into the toil and struggle of daily life, and helping to bring it about. We hear many noble-minded women complain of want of fitting work in a worthy sphere. Has the Suffrage Convention no womanly hearts and persuasive tongues to aid in the elevation of their sisters of Pennsylvania, who unsexed themselves on Tuesday last, and became more pitiless and cruel than the men who cheered them on? Those in want of a plausible argument against the timeliness of womanhood suffrage may plead that the mass of ignorant women are capable of worse deeds, and more susceptible to evil influences, than the mass of ignorant men. They may point to the doings of the viragoes of Scranton as proof of such a statement, just as the disbeliever in the possibility of a reasonable compromise between capital and labor may appeal to the moral afforded by the same events. The Leaguers and the apostles of the suffrage need not abandon their general theories before any such exceptions, but they should set to work and prove that the exceptions are not vital by showing that they can be removed. The ladies and gentlemen of the May anniversaries must guard against the delusion that all the world has attained the same level of intelligence and moral culture as themselves. Theories that may be strictly applicable to the members of an appreciative audience may be found totally unsuited to the mass of people out-of-doors. Now that the reformers understand perfectly well what they severally want, suppose they should, one and all, set about showing a capability for raising the substratum of society to a level where rights and duties would be harmonized. A little honest missionary work would do society much good, and the members of all the conventions no harm.

THE RIGHT OF THE CLERGY TO GO TO THE THEATRE.

From Theodore Tilton's Golden Age.

Kate Field, a child of the theatre, though she never treads the stage save as a lecturer, felicitates her readers in the *Tribune* on the Rev. Robert Collyer's brave sermon in defense of the drama, and on his taking his family to a theatrical performance. The clergyman's practice is good; his reasons for it are sound; the prejudice against the drama and its representation is narrow and unjust; and the brilliant lady's joyful mood of mind is pardonably jubilant and femininely warrantable. Few ministers go to the theatre, and few actors go to church; but if each class were to make themselves more familiar with the best labors of the other there would be less misunderstanding between two of the most influential of professions.

The clerical rage against the theatre was originated by Jeremy Collier's keen and biting book on "The Immorality of the Stage," written in England during the universal laxity of morals which immediately followed the restoration of the Stuarts. This snappish little work had a great popularity, which in some respects it deserved, for it was written in sturdy, enjoyable, and Bunyan-like English. Its first sentence opened the vein which it followed to the end. "Being convinced," says the author, "that nothing has gone further in debauching the age than the stage-poets and the play-house, I thought I could not employ my time better than in writing against them." Accordingly he smote them hip and thigh. His argument exhibits a hot Gospel bitterness of feeling, a Puritanical narrowness of judgment, and a curious insensibility to the function of dramatic poetry; but, at the same time, he coined and put into currency many wholesome criticisms of popular plays, pointing out objectionable passages, and furnishing a catalogue of hundreds of stains and blemishes such as, for the most part, have since passed into the Index Expurgatorius. One of the arguments, not of Jeremy Collier's essay, but of his time, against the theatre, was stated in a sermon preached at Paul's Cross, as follows:—"The cause of plagues is sin, if you look to it well; and the cause of sin are plays; therefore the cause of plagues are plays."—a passage in which the logic is as unique as the grammar. It takes only the span of one human life to measure back from our day to 1792, when (according to Wilkinson's Wandering Patentee), an English clergyman, in a sermon at Kingston-upon-Hull, said:—"No player, or any of his children, ought to be entitled to a Christian burial, or even to lie in a churchyard. Not one of them can be saved. And those who enter the play-house are equally certain with the players of eternal damnation." On reading this passage, we see a clerical temper which survives and flourishes in the equal bigotry of the Rev. Mr. Sabine, who refused to bury the veteran actor, George Holland, but sent him to "the little church around the corner." Now the onslaught of the preachers upon the players has continued too long. It is high time to call off the combatants. We hereby hoist a flag of truce.

The fact that the Rev. Robert Collyer and his family go to the theatre—and to a theatre in Chicago, too!—starts the question why should not other clergymen and their families do the like in other cities? For instance, why should not the Rev. Dr. Blagden of the old South, in Boston, occasionally ease the overstrain of orthodoxy on his learned mind by occasionally visiting "Selwyn's" or "The Globe?" Why should not the Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, who so happily vindicated President Lincoln's attendance at the theatre, follow the example which he approved in others by going himself occasionally either to smile under Wallack or to weep under Booth? Why should not the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Methodist chaplain to President Grant, take his anxious-minded and much perplexed master once or twice in the season to "The National," during some engagement say of Davenport in "Hamlet," or of Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle?" We ask these questions because these clergymen are human creatures like their much-toiling brother of the same craft in Chicago, and they have as much need of relaxation as he. Indeed, not to mention any names, we have ourselves had the honor of accompanying to the theatre two or three of the most notable clergymen and theological professors in the United States, and we can bear witness to their uncommonly intelligent, and yet at the same time "childlike and bland," enjoyment of the performance. But why should so refreshing a fountain be quaffed by so few—so very few—clerical lips? Why should not all players go to church, or at least why should not all preachers go to the theatre?

Let us quote a couple of paragraphs from Miss Field:—"Wise old Dr. Johnson said: I am a great friend of these public amusements. I believe they keep people from vice rather than lead them on to it. Dr. Paley, whose Natural Theology and books of Christian evidence are still printed and circulated by religious tract and book societies, was so fond of going to the play that he would walk ten or twelve miles into London, and go without his dinner for the sake of attending the theatre. In 1784, when the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church were sitting in Edinburgh, Mrs. Siddons went there to act, and that grave and reverend body adjourned an hour earlier than usual in order to witness the performance of this transcendent genius. This body did wisely, for the *Quarterly Review* will observe that in those towns where no public amusements have been permitted, public morals have always sunk to a lower ebb than in any other." The above instances tell well for Miss Field's argument and for Mr. Collyer's example. If any one is inclined to doubt the authenticity of the story concerning the Scotch clergy and Mrs. Siddons, let us corroborate it by transcribing a sentence on which our eye lately fell in casually turning over the pages of Dr. Doran, namely:—"Fancy the General Assembly of the Kirk being obliged to arrange their meetings with reference to Mrs. Siddons acting—as the younger members followed the artist as Bossuet used to follow contemporary actors, to study elocution."

Now we want a reformation of religious sentiment on the subject of dramatic amusements. Martin Luther, who was a reformer by his very nature, would, if he were now alive, attempt to reform his clerical brethren as the Rev. Robert Collyer is doing, and would similarly send them, with their families, to the theatre. Luther wrote in favor of plays—particularly of comedies, for he had a need of much laughter. He said also that the theatre was useful to warn young men against profligate women, and to inculcate marriage—a luxury which the Catholic Church denied to its nuns and priests. We want a little Luther-like rough handling of the Church for its superciliousness and bigotry concerning the theatre. The Rev. Dr. Bellows attempted to do some such work years ago. But after he struck one blow, we never heard of his striking another. Now, however, we have a minister in Chicago who was born to the anvil, and we expect to hear again and often the echo of his conquering sledge.

Let us say that the fair criticisms which just men may make against the immoral tendency of the theatre, as the theatre is sometimes administered, receive our heartiest sympathy. Indeed, farther than this, *The Golden Age* proposes to be unsparing in its denunciations of the vile tendencies and the indecent exhibitions to which, in some theatres, the drama has been degraded. We contemplate with abhorrence and disgust the degeneracy of the drama. But the drama itself, undegenerated, uncorrupt, and undegraded, is one of the noblest monuments of modern civilization—one of the noblest embodiments of human genius—and one of the most powerful instrumentalities for the culture of society. The abuse of the theatre we deplore and condemn; the theatre itself we count as the raby—beautiful, precious, and royal.

We vindicate the stage. Dramatic representation is as old as the world. It existed at the beginning, and will continue to the end, of civilization. It is one of the fundamental, natural, and (to this extent) divinely ordained methods of expressing the thoughts and feelings of the mind and heart. It is one of the great, noble, and subtle arts by which human beings convey and receive psychological meanings and sympathetic impressions. Speech, as fashioned into poetry or oratory, is another of these vehicles. Music, whether of instrument or song, and whether with or without words, is another. Art, whether painting or sculpture or architecture, or all combined, is another. Now art may either be fleshly and Pompeian, or it may be ecclesiastical and devout; it may strip the human figure nude in order to please a lascivious eye, or it may portray the human face divine (together with the human form not less divine), for the pure purpose of embodying the ideal beauty of perfected humanity, or to image forth the angelic creatures with whom the poets, sacred and profane, have peopled men's fancies in all ages of the world. Accordingly the pictures in any famous gallery of Europe run through the whole gamut of human passion, from vice to virtue. Now if at any particular time the tendency of a majority of artists happens to be grovelling and earthy, and their pictures rank below the average morality of society—shall we on this account abolish art, interdict chisel and brush, and blind the eyes to color and form? Songs may be pious and pure, or they may be amorous and foul. The same lips, the same instruments, the same rhythm and measure may, with slight modifications, be made to interchange from grave to gay—from religious to bacchanal. But because there may be a fashion of frivolity or indecorum or obscenity in the songs of the people, or of such persons as frequent haunts of gross minstrelsy—shall we on this account hush the voice of music in the world, forbidding the lark to warble, the human voice to carol, and the churchly organ to sound? Speech can be put to good uses or bad; its utterance may be for the right or the wrong; its argument may be for liberty or slavery. But because three quarters of all the speeches at Albany or Washington may possibly be of bad political or moral tone (which is often the case), shall we on that account make a law against the tongue, take away the forum from the market-place, abolish the halls of legislative debate, carry off the desk of the lyceum, and remove the pulpit from the church?

In the same way, the theatre has almost illimitable capability for good or evil. It may teach the most pathetic lessons of self-sacrifice, honor, fidelity, truthfulness, heroism—every shining trait of noble mind; or it may abuse its opportunity by basely pandering to a low and depraved taste, exciting the basilar passions, inflaming the blood, and engendering crime. Of the theatre nothing too strong can be said, either in praise or blame, according as it does well or ill. But because the theatres of any one time or nation, or of any one city or precinct, surrender the high function of art, and minister instead to the salacious desires of the populace, exhibiting as the drama such spectacles as would make the great dramatists curse the vicious usurpers of their honorable art—is this a reason why the theatre should be annihilated from human society, and tragedy never more be written, or comedy never more be played?

Immoral plays furnish no better argument against the drama than immoral speeches do against oratory, or immoral songs do against music, or immoral pictures do against art. And that is the whole question.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.
Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.
Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.
No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf5

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 29tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Age

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 10 12t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf5

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—
TRANSLATION.
"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. FLANIGEN, Administrator d. b. n. of SARAH ANN THOMAS, deceased, being of all the assets of said estate which come into his hands, consisting of proceeds of sale of certain real estate sold under proceedings in partition by order of said Court, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of JOHN P. O'NEILL, No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 8 10 12 15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.
Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.
D. T. PRATT,
3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.
"SPRING LAKE."
An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.
Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace).
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by
J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.
FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 5 9 6t*

TO LET — GERMANTOWN MANSION, with 3/4 acre of ground, Green street, above Manheim. House in thorough repair. Gas, bath, hot, and cold water. Carriage-house and stabling for three horses. GEO. C. SHELMERDINE,
5 10wf8t* No. 416 WALNUT Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.
Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.
And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.
CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

GROCERIES, ETC.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
TRY A PAIR,
And you will use no others. They are the most Pliable, Durable, and Comfortable goods in the market. Their success is unprecedented, and they are rapidly superseding sewed and pegged work wherever introduced. [4 14 fmwlm
Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

COAL.
R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 8 10 1yr

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER S DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,
Imported and for sale by
DALLETT & SON,
5 4 9t No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Caledonian Club met again last night for the purpose of taking measures to celebrate the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, which occurs on Aug. 15. A large committee, which will include delegates from all the professions, was appointed to devise appropriate measures for the celebration.

—Michael C. Mingle and James Cochrane, two river pirates, have been held in bail by Alderman Kerr.

—Bernard Shannon is in prison for burglary at the house of Ephraim Coon, No. 1718 Girard avenue.

—General Bankson's Brigade drill yesterday was a success.

—John McGehan was cut in the throat with a razor in the hands of Charles Finegan in a fight at No. 2004 Alter street last night. McGehan is not much hurt.

—James Smith, a literary negro, who stole $89 to get up in Vineland a lecture, which by-the-by was a total failure, thereby rendering Jim unable to pay the money, was yesterday held in bail by Alderman Nichols.

Domestic Affairs.

—The grasshoppers in great clouds are destroying the crops of Los Angeles county, Cal.

—The House Committee of the Legislature last night resolved to report the bill abolishing the Building Commission with a negative recommendation.

—There is a prospect of the Legislature remaining in session beyond the 16th instant, as it is thought that the Senate will not fix any time to adjourn until the Republicans consent to an amendment of the Registry law.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Versailles troops have turned their electric lights towards Paris.

—The Paris forts still held by German troops are to be immediately evacuated.

—The Arab insurgents in Algeria have been defeated, and also lost their leader.

—A famine exists in Persia from lack of rain, and thousands of its inhabitants are dying.

—General Cluseret has been removed from prison, and is now under examination at the Hotel de Ville.

—Fort Vanvres was captured on Wednesday night by the Versaillists, and was held for a short time, when it was recaptured by the Communists.

—The treaty of peace, just concluded at Frankfort, abrogates the commercial treaty between France and Germany, and gives to Prussia the control of the railways in the ceded territory.

COUNCILS.

The Proceedings Yesterday.

Both branches of Councils met yesterday afternoon:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was read inviting the members of Councils to be present at the reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and also one inviting them to take part in the coming German Peace Celebration, Monday. Both accepted.

The following communication from Colonel Barton H. Jenks, President of the Hydrostatic and Hydraulic Company of Pennsylvania, was offered by Mr. Jones, and referred to the Committee on Water:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1871.—To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia:—Having demonstrated to your honorable bodies the practical working of our patent compound propeller pump, and being convinced that by its introduction an ample supply of water at all times can be furnished to the city with the elevation requisite and at a reduced cost for the same, we therefore respectfully propose to construct works to supply the city with water on the following terms and conditions, viz.:—

The city of Philadelphia to furnish the location, and a conduit from their present forebay or elsewhere to supply the pumps with water, and to connect their mains to the outlets of said pump for distribution, we to furnish pumps and buildings for the same, engines and engine-houses, boilers and boiler-houses, all to be constructed of the best materials, and in the most substantial and reliable manner, and to be of such a character as will be an ornament to the city, and reflecting the best engineering skill, and to have a full capacity of fifty million (50,000,000) gallons of water per twenty-four hours, to an elevation equal to the level in the contemplated Park reservoir, and to lift a greater number of foot pounds of water per hundred pounds of coal used than is now being done at any of the city works.

The plans and specifications to be submitted to any committee or board of engineers that may be appointed or selected by Councils to superintend the erection of the works; said committee or board of engineers to have the power to modify the plans and specifications, provided such modifications shall not increase the cost as per plan presented without such additional cost be added to our estimate.

The cost of said works complete to be two and one-half millions of dollars, of which seventy-five (75) per cent. is to be paid monthly as the work progresses under the direction of said committee or board of engineers, and twenty-five (25) per cent. to remain until the work is completed and proves equal to the capacity guaranteed.

Our system of pumps will require no reservoirs, and we can use or dispense with those the city have now in use.

In case our proposition should meet with a favorable reception, and the city desire to make use of one of our pumps before the completion of the works above contemplated, we make an additional proposal that there shall be appropriated by the city a sum sufficient for us to erect a pump at Fairmount or elsewhere, using the present power now employed there (if sufficient), and forcing such an amount of water into the basins as you may direct, guaranteeing to lift a greater number of foot pounds of water per hundred pounds of coal used than is now being done at any of the city works.

The cost of this pump to be paid for by the city after we have put it in successful operation according to our guarantee, or, in the event of a failure, to be removed at our own expense, and in that event any contract we have made with the city to be void.

Security to be given for the proper completion of the contract. Your obedient servants,

BARTON H. JENKS, President.

William B. Buck, Secretary.

Mr. Jones of the Highway Committee, submitted a report in regard to the paving of Lehigh avenue with rubble pavement. An ordinance directing the same to be laid in the centre was agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Law, reported a supplemental ordinance in reference to hackney coaches, which directs that every coach shall have two lights, with a number painted on each. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance for the increase of the police force, which has been published. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Bumm presented a resolution regarding the condition of Shackamaxon street Square, and Mr. Alexander one inquiring as to the delay in the construction of the culvert on Federal street, from Eighteenth to the Schuylkill. Both adopted.

Mr. McIlvaine presented a resolution requesting the Board of Fort Wardens to inform Councils why the parties dredging the Schuylkill below Gibson's Point deposit the excavated earth outside of low water mark. Adopted.

The bill making an appropriation for the improved pavement on Broad street was called up but not considered.

A number of bills from Common Council were then disposed of. One to close the public offices on Monday, the occasion of the German parade, caused considerable debate and was finally agreed to.

The ordinance relative to security in municipal contracts for street paving was called up, but, after debate, indefinitely postponed.

After the passage of an ordinance authorizing the construction of certain sewers the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

A communication from W. W. Hubbell, offering to lay a concrete pavement on Broad street at three dollars per yard, was referred.

A communication from the German Peace Executive Committee, inviting Councils to review the procession on Monday from a platform in front of Independence Square, was accepted.

A communication from John W. Murphy, claiming the contract for the entire erection of Fairmount bridge, was referred.

A communication from Barton Jenks was presented by Mr. Ellis, relative to supplying the city with water. Referred.

Mr. Rowan offered an ordinance providing that all contracts for street paving shall be accompanied by a bond without warrant of attorney, the condition being that the street shall be kept in good repair for three years. Adopted.

The bill to create a loan of $2,122,000 for the further extension of the water works, was then taken up. After several motions to postpone, the bill passed—yeas 13, nays 12.

Mr. Shane presented an ordinance authorizing certain transfers in the annual appropriation to the Fire Department for 1871. Agreed to.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance authorizing the construction of sewers in Eighteenth, Jefferson, Master and other streets, amounting in length to 4700 feet, and the cost to $12,000.

Also, a resolution to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the communication of J. W. Murphy, declining to accept a contract for a portion of the work on Fairmount bridge, but expressing his willingness to do the whole work.

Mr. Allen called up the resolution directing the City Solicitor to prepare contracts with J. W. Murphy for the main and Thirty-second street bridge superstructure, and the iron work of approaches with J. F. Kennedy for the graduation, masonry, curbing and paving, and with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for the erection of all work westward of retaining wall beyond Thirtieth street, as per proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount and its approaches. The resolution was adopted.

A number of bills from Select Council were concurred in, after which the Chamber adjourned.

AUCTION SALES.

M THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Administrators' Peremptory Sale.
Estate of George E. Blake, deceased.
MUSIC PLATES, SHEET MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MATERIALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
May 22, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms.
Catalogues now ready. 5 12 St

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,
On Tuesday,
May 16, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

BALTIMORE TURNPIKE, at Bellevue Station, 3 miles from Wilmington—Elegant Country Seat, known as "WOOLTON;" 50 acres; mansion and outbuildings.
PLYMOUTH ROAD, Gwynedd Station, N. P. R. R.—A very elegant Country Seat.
FRONT (North), No. 216—Brick Building.
TENTH (North), No. 670—Genteel Dwelling.
TENTH (North), No. 672—Brick Building.
TENTH and MELON, N. E. corner—Stone and Dwelling.
FORTY-EIGHTH Street and Greenway Avenue—Genteel Dwelling and large lot.
FIFTH (South), No. 1735—Store and Dwelling.
ARCH, No. 1342—Residence and building and large lot.
WASHINGTON and CAKE, Cape Island—2 frame Cottages.
TWELFTH (South), Nos. 1017 and 1019—Brick Dwellings.
GLEN RIDDLE STATION, West Chester and Philadelphia R. R.—Mill and Farm, 70 acres.
THIRD (North), No. 2115—Genteel Dwelling.
WISSAHICKON AVENUE, Germantown—Country Place, 11¼ acres.
NORRISTOWN TURNPIKE—Valuable Farm, 90 acres.
PERKIOMEN TURNPIKE, Chestnut Hill—Valuable Lot.
SIXTEENTH and ONTARIO, N. E. corner—Desirable Lot.
TOWNSHIP LINE ROAD, Twenty-third ward—Country Seat, Residence, Coach-house, 6 acres (near Tacony.)
MAIN STREET, Chestnut Hill—Tavern and Dwelling.
FILBERT, above Seventh—Phœnix Hose House.
MARY, No. 124—Frame Dwelling and large lot.
RACE, No. 1211—Modern Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH and RACE, N. E. corner—Building and Dwelling.
RACE, No. 1206—Modern Dwelling.
SEVENTH (North), Nos. 1331, 1333, and 1335—Valuable Lots.
MARSHALL, Nos. 1336 and 1328—Building and Large Lot.
FRANKLIN, No. 2164—Genteel Dwelling.
SUMMER, No. 2123—Desirable Dwelling.
GROUND RENTS—$52, $55, and $150 a year.
MARSHALL, No. 434—Genteel Dwelling.
HURST, No. 512—Brick and Frame Dwellings.
CANTRELL, No. 936—Genteel Dwelling.
RANDOLPH, east of Waterloo—Large Lot.
COATES, No. 928—Desirable Dwelling.
BAINBRIDGE, No. 1219—Genteel Dwelling.
EIGHTEENTH (North), No. 1413—Modern Residence.
BROAD above Thompson—Large Lot.
QUINCE, No. 234—Genteel dwelling.
16 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, com.
2 shares Camden and Atlantic Land Company.
20 shares Moshannon Land and Lumber Co.
7 shares Kittanning Coal Co. and $36·67 scrip.
103 shares Schomacker Piano-Forte Manf'g Co.
50 shares Empire Transportation Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
25 shares National Bank of the Republic.
44 shares Westmoreland Coal Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
13 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.
$2800 Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent.
$1000 Fifth and Sixth Streets Pass RW. Co. 7s.
160 shares American B H Sewing Machine.
709 shares New Creek Coal Co.
$5000 Huntingdon and Broad Top M. RR. and Coal Company. 5 12 3t

Sale on the premises, Glen Riddle Station, on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.
VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY, CORLISS ENGINE, BOILER, ETC.
On Wednesday,
May 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, by catalogue, the valuable cotton machinery belonging to the estate of Thomas McCredy, deceased, and Messrs. Riddle & Steen.
Particulars in handbills. 5 12 4t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 16, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. [5 10 5t

NOTICE.
On account of the German Peace Celebration, our regular sale of French goods is postponed from Monday to Wednesday, May 17.
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 9 6t

Bankrupt Sale on four months' credit.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WATSON & DE YOUNG.
On Friday Morning,
May 19, on four months' credit, at their store, No. 533 Market street, by order of assignee in bankruptcy. 5 12 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 5

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic:—	
Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—
For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations.....10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations 6·00 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE:—
Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 10·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.
Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.
Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.
5 12 4t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT NATIONAL LOANS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five Per Cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five Per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five Per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and One-half Per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four Per Cents, the one running fifteen years, and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five Per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:—

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF ..... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered ..... Recorded .....

....., Register of the Treasury.

REGISTERED BONDS

will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

THE INTEREST ON THE REGISTERED STOCK

of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest, will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New York (or such other office as the Stock is registered at), will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post Office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter-days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing sinking fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the public debt of the United States. The loan creates no additional supply of Government stocks, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in gold from customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the funded stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the public debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700, and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and cancelled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:—

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents. for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1866	4,500,000
By exchange of $100,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

1869.	Debt of the U. S. less Cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of Debt during the preceding Month.
March 1	$2,525,463,260	.....
April 1	2,525,196,461	$266,798
May 1	2,518,797,891	6,399,070
June 1	2,506,412,613	12,384,777
July 1	2,489,902,480	16,510,132
August 1	2,481,566,736	7,435,744
September 1	2,475,962,501	5,604,234
October 1	2,468,495,072	7,467,429
November 1	2,461,131,189	7,363,882
December 1	2,453,559,735	7,571,454
1870.		
January 1	2,448,746,953	4,812,781
February 1	2,444,813,288	3,933,664
March 1	2,438,328,477	6,484,811
April 1	2,432,562,127	5,766,349
May 1	2,420,864,334	11,697,793
June 1	2,406,562,371	14,301,963
July 1	2,386,358,599	20,203,772
August 1	2,369,324,476	17,034,123
September 1	2,355,921,159	13,403,325
October 1	2,346,913,652	9,007,498
November 1	2,341,784,355	5,129,296
December 1	2,334,308,494	7,475,860
1871.		
January 1	2,332,067,793	2,240,700
February 1	2,328,026,807	4,040,986
March 1	2,320,708,846	7,317,960
April 1	2,309,697,596	11,011,250
May 1	2,303,573,543	6,124,053

1869.	Total Decrease from March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.
March 1	.....	$10,533,462	.....
April 1	.....	10,526,238	$6,324
May 1	$6,665,868	10,522,835	9,626
June 1	20,050,646	10,507,090	25,372
July 1	36,460,779	10,476,840	55,622
August 1	43,896,523	10,383,568	148,893
September 1	49,500,758	10,333,518	198,943
October 1	56,968,187	10,252,933	279,528
November 1	64,382,070	10,194,963	337,558
December 1	71,903,524	10,130,625	401,836
1870.			
January 1	76,716,306	10,061,506	470,956
February 1	80,649,971	10,022,498	509,964
March 1	87,134,782	10,007,812	525,149
April 1	92,901,132	9,982,350	550,112
May 1	104,598,925	9,956,759	575,703
June 1	118,900,888	9,926,762	605,699
July 1	139,104,660	9,886,812	645,649
August 1	156,138,784	9,854,633	677,829
September 1	169,542,109	9,814,590	717,872
October 1	178,549,607	9,768,940	763,522
November 1	183,675,904	9,718,436	814,025
December 1	191,154,765	9,686,164	846,298
1871.			
January 1	193,395,466	9,644,043	888,418
February 1	197,436,453	9,610,386	922,076
March 1	204,754,413	9,571,007	961,455
April 1	215,765,663	9,527,212	1,005,249
May 1	221,889,716	9,459,959	1,072,503

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

4 5 11 12 18 4t

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

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HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER,

530 WALNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

A SAFE HOME INVESTMENT,

Paying 7 Per Cent. Free from all Taxes.

The General Mortgage 20-Year Bonds of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1, free of all taxes.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at 95 and interest.

Full information furnished on application to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
No. 35 South THIRD Street.

5 4 12t

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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

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BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

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BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

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PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

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3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

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Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 1871.

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST 12 NIGHTS LAST 12 NIGHTS
AND TWO MATINEES,
introducing for the first time the beautiful ballet of "UNDINE,"
in the romantic spectacle of
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK,
which for elegance of costume and richness of scenery has never been equalled.
Last nights of
PAULINE MARKHAM.
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS,
THE GREAT SKATERS, THE GREAT LUPO.
THE GOLDEN TERRACE, WITH 20 ATTRACTIVE FEATURES IN ONE ACT.
Secured seats, BONER & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at ACADEMY of Music.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.
50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. 5 8 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 12, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
The celebrated drama,
ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS,
and the ladies' comedy, by Marston,
LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY—MRS. BOWERS MATINEE.
EAST LYNNE.
Saturday Night—A DOUBLE BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear in two pieces
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 12.
BROUGHAM'S POCAHONTAS.
JOHN BROUGHAM AS KING POWHATAN,
and HIS LAST LEGS.
O'CALLAHAN.....JOHN BROUGHAM
and P. P. OR MAN AND TIGER.
SATURDAY—Last Night of JOHN BROUGHAM.
MONDAY—MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA. SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.
Seats secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.
SARATOGA ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents; secured seats, $1.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
Grand Olio Entertainment,
Two Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, Comic Pantomime, etc., etc.
JAPS' MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
Engagement of the Great Natural Actor,
MR. ROBERT McWADE,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF ROBERT McWADE.
MONDAY, May 15—THE DOUBLE-HEADED BABE.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

LARGE GERMAN FLAGS FOR SALE CHEAP, 25 and 50 cents, at
1t* N. W. corner THIRD and ARCH. HOLLY & LEE'S,

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 12m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

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WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

ICE.

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KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
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Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
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No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc: 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

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"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Frang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

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ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 tf

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE IS LAW.

The anti-Penn Squareites yesterday met with a defeat at Harrisburg which we hope will effectually settle them for the future. The House Committee on Municipal Corporations, which had in charge Mr. Dechert's bill abolishing the Building Commission, listened patiently to the appeals of Mr. Tom Webster, listened interestedly to the fiery eloquence of Mr. Smith, and carefully compared the valuable statistics of Mr. Henry C. Lea, and found the whole affair to be much ado about nothing. Mr. H. W. Gray, in a straightforward speech, pricked the anti-Penn Square bladder, and by showing the interested motives and the real aims of the men who were demanding that the Legislature should interfere to defeat the will of the people, let the wind out of it, and then followed a total collapse. The result of Mr. Gray's speech was that the committee determined to report the bill with a negative recommendation, which will effectually kill it, as the Washington Square faction cannot obtain the votes of two-thirds of the members of the House, which are necessary for its consideration. The entire Committee on Municipal Corporations, with the exception of two members, Messrs. Miller and Johnston, voted to report the bill negatively. The names of those who thus respected the plainly expressed wishes of the citizens of Philadelphia were Mooney, Quigley, Griffith, Lamon, Dumbell, Albright, Duffy, McGowen, Thompson, and Hager. These gentlemen have done an essential service to Philadelphia, for they have put a quietus to one of the most discreditable attempts to defeat the popular will ever made in this city, and they have insured the erection on a suitable site of such public buildings as will be creditable to a great and wealthy city such as this is. The interested character of the agitation for the abolition of the Building Commission needs no other demonstration than a glance at the composition of the delegation of anti-Penn Squareites which has been in Harrisburg for the last few days urging the Legislature to reverse its action of last year. Of those gentleman who protest against the irresponsible Building Commission but three are not members of commissions equally irresponsible which were created by the Legislature in the same manner. One of them was the president of the old Building Commission, four are members of the Park Commission, four are trustees of the Girard Estate, and five are on the Bridge Commission. These are certainly not the proper men to protest against the Building Commission on the ground that it was created by the Legislature and not by Councils. In fact, the whole agitation that has been carried on since the October election has been nothing but an impudent and reckless attempt on the part of certain property-holders to prevent the erection of the public buildings at all, unless they could have them in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets. They managed to induce the Senate to stultify itself, but the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House proved an obstruction that could not be surmounted, and the Washington Square delegation were obliged to return to the city with nothing to show for their time, labor, and money. The action of the committee in reporting the bill negatively was doubtless due in a great measure to the eloquent speech of Mr. Gray, who presented the real facts of the case in such a plain and understandable manner that there was no excuse for any other action than that taken. Mr. Gray is entitled to the thanks of his fellow-citizens for his able vindication of the cause of the majority, as expressed at the October election, and the members of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, who aided in the defeat of the Washington Square conspiracy, are also deserving of gratitude for their resistance to the demands of men who would sacrifice the interests of the public for their own selfish ends.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The water famine of summer before last and the one which was threatened during the prolonged hot spell of last year, awakened much anxiety with regard to the reliability of the means now in use for supplying the city with one of the prime necessities of life. For the city to be left without water in the summer, or even for the water supply to be seriously reduced, would be a calamity of the first magnitude; and the subject of insuring an abundance of water at all seasons, in the face of all probable contingencies, should have received, ere this, far more attention than it has yet done. A second summer since the water famine is now upon us, and there is no assurance that the works in operation will not prove insufficient just at the time when there is most need that they should be equal to every demand upon them; and if the Chief Engineer obtains the $2,122,000 he is asking Councils to grant him for the extension of the water works, there is no guarantee that even this large amount will place us out of the reach of danger. In view of all the facts of the case, the proposition of Colonel Barton H. Jenks, in behalf of the Hydrostatic and Hydraulic Company, of which he is President, is entitled to a candid consideration at the hands of the Committee on Water, to whom it was yesterday referred. This company engages to furnish pumps and buildings, and to guarantee a supply of 50,000,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, for the sum of $2,500,000. In case Councils should not wish to adopt the propeller pumps of this company absolutely without giving them a thorough test, Col. Jenks makes the additional proposition that the city shall appropriate a sum sufficient for the erection of a single pump at Fairmount or elsewhere, which can be operated by one of the engines now in use, and which the company will guarantee to lift a greater number of pounds of water per hundred pounds of coal than is now done in any of the city works. The pump alluded to is a screw which revolves at a great velocity within a hollow shaft, and its successful performances in the cases in which it has been tried prove it to be an invention of great value. If it will operate upon a large scale with the same effect that it does upon a small one, there can be no doubt as to its superiority to any of the appliances now in use for furnishing the city with water. It will be entirely independent of the weather, and a dry spell will not affect its operations so long as there is any water at all in either of our rivers, and it will therefore ensure a sufficient supply of water at all seasons and obviate all danger of water famines in the future. This pump appears at least to be worthy of a fair trial, and if the proposition of Colonel Jenks is accepted in whole or in part, reliable guarantees should be exacted that this company will fulfil all the conditions of its compact. What the citizens of Philadelphia want is an assurance that water in the utmost abundance shall be furnished to them at all times of the year, but especially during the hot season, and if the propeller pumps can do this economically they should be adopted. Before substituting them for the present system, however, they should be so tested that there will be no doubt whatever about their ability to do all that is claimed for them; and if they will do this, it would be much better to expend our millions upon them than upon the construction of new reservoirs, which the experiences of the past prove may some day fail when it is most important that they should be full.

THE NEW TREATY.

The new treaty with Great Britain, which The Evening Telegraph published yesterday in advance of all its contemporaries, has met with a decidedly favorable reception from the press and the public. In view of the complicated and irritating questions at issue, the huge volumes of correspondence which have been filled by efforts to explain them, and the repeated failures to peacefully adjust them; it cannot be questioned that the High Commission has performed a very difficult and creditable task in devising a mutually satisfactory solution for all old complications. It is neither the desire nor the interest of this country to rush speedily into another war. The greatest boon gained by final victory in the late contest was the assurance that hereafter the nation might live in external as well as internal peace; and as this assurance would be rendered doubly sure by a harmonious settlement with the only foreign nation with whom a dangerous conflict could easily arise, the final ratification of a satisfactory treaty with Great Britain would be the most important and beneficent triumph of American diplomacy. The triumph is, substantially, embodied in the text of the new compact. In its general character, as well as in the details of its provisions, it is dignified and apparently just. It furnishes as complete a recognition of the high rank of this country in the scale of nations, and of the correctness of the principles of international law for which American statesmen have hitherto contended, as could be desired. There is something grateful to our wounded pride in its very tone. It alleges that "her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to express, in a friendly spirit, the regret felt by her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by these vessels." It provides for the creation of a tribunal to decide upon the claims founded on these depredations, which will not only be of a dignified character, but which will be chosen by powers likely to be friendly to us, the President of the Swiss Confederation and the Emperor of Brazil being two of the appointees. It concedes the vital point that the rules applied to the assessment of damages shall be based on the exalted standard of the obligations of neutrality for which our Government has hitherto vainly contended. And it appoints Geneva, a city located in a European republic, as the place where the arbitrators of the Alabama claims are to meet. Although Great Britain has grievously wronged us, she makes in these provisions the best atonement that we could reasonably anticipate, and our national reputation would justly suffer if we were to wantonly reject them.

The other subjects embraced in the treaty, although important in themselves, are of minor consequence. If we honestly owe money to British subjects, it ought to be paid, and the commission seems to have been as careful as possible in restricting the number and character of permissible claims against this country. As the bulk of the treaty is conceived in a lofty and magnanimous spirit, we can scarcely believe that it was the intention of either party to weaken its soothing moral effect by interjecting any deceptive clause designed to create new difficulties and dissensions hereafter.

We trust no loopholes have been left for the benefit of the Confederate bondholders of England; that the fishermen of the United States and the New Dominion will be enabled to peacefully and profitably ply their useful vocation; and that the Emperor of Germany will be enabled to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the vexed point whether the extreme Northwestern boundary line should be run through the Rosario Straits or the Canal de Haro.

General Grant's motto, when he was a candidate for the Presidency, was "Let us have peace," and the new treaty indicates that he has assured a long peace with our only dangerous foreign rival.

The State Legislature has passed finally a bill which, under the innocent title of the Laurel Run Improvement Company, conveys important privileges connected with the purchase of coal mines, and the mining and transportation of coal. The capital stock of the company is to consist of one million of dollars, but it is authorized to increase the amount of stock and to issue bonds to an unlimited amount; and also empowered to "purchase, sell, transport, and mine coal, and to mine and manufacture iron, and to acquire from time to time, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, an unlimited quantity of land, as well as to construct all necessary buildings and fixtures necessary for the purpose of mining and for preparing coal for market, mining and manufacturing iron, and the accommodation of persons engaged" in the said business.

These extensive powers and privileges would, at an earlier period of the history of the State, have excited vigorous hostility; but we are not aware that the bill in question encountered any serious opposition, and, if the Governor signs it, it remains to be seen whether it will become a mere speculative charter, or the base of gigantic coal and iron-mining operations.

NOTICES.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."
THE GRAND PEACE
FESTIVAL
OF OUR
GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS,
ON MONDAY, MAY 15, 1871.

ALL PERSONS IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN THIS, THE MOST
MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT
EVER DESIGNED IN PHILADELPHIA, WILL PLEASE OBSERVE CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING
SUGGESTIONS:

TO PARTICIPANTS IN THE PARADE!

1st Suggestion.—Much depends upon the appearance of each individual, and to look exactly right, you should be clad in clothes from
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2d Suggestion.—If you must have a pair of Black Pants, remember you can get them for from $5 to $10, warranted the best in town, at
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL.

3d Suggestion.—You will need White Gloves, and, perhaps, a new Cravat. These, and all other Furnishing Goods, are to be had also at
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL.

4th Suggestion.—Waste no money in buying your Clothes, but get good clothing at the very lowest prices, for which you must go to
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL.

TO SPECTATORS.

Suggestion 1st.—To fully enjoy this grand display you must have on a new Spring Suit from
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
W. & B.'S OAK HALL.

Suggestion 2d.—As the boys are going to have a holiday of it, improve the opportunity by bringing them to
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
W. & B.'S OAK HALL.

Suggestion 3d.—Remember that for men and boys there are no prices so low as at
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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TO STRANGERS.

One Suggestion.—Do not fail to call and look through the greatest business house in America. You will be heartily welcome whether you come to buy or not by
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
AT
OAK HALL, MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS.
Nos. 532, 534, 536, and 538 Market street, and 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 South Sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ THE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES will hold its second annual meeting on SUNDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the JULIANNA STREET SYNAGOGUE. The members and contributors are respectfully invited without further notice.
N. B.—JULIANNA Street.
5 12 2t* L. MOSS, Secretary.

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
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ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
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AND
EWING,
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STRIFE.

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the flag. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Losings of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2103 MOUNT VERNON Street. 27 12t rp

THE YOUNG MAN WHO WITNESSED THE brutal assault on a passenger on the Twelfth and Eleventh Streets Railway, at Eleventh and Christian streets, THURSDAY EVENING, by the Conductor and Driver on Car No. 33, would confer a great favor by calling in person or sending his address to S. PORTER,
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Very Handsome Case of Berlinese Cloth in Tea Rose Shades, 50 cents.

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603 and 605

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R. & W.

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WHY? Why? Why? Why? do people purchase their Clothes at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S?
Because they can buy the best.
Because they can buy the cheapest.
Because they are fairly dealt with.
Because
GREAT BROWN HALL
IS THE BEST PLACE IN TOWN FOR EXCELLENT CLOTHES.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

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A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

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DRAMATIC SKETCHES.—NO. 3.

The Property Man.

"In the meantime," said good master *Quince*, "I will draw up a Bill of Properties such as our play wants." And it is doubtful if Master *Quince* knew when he made that little speech what a task he had before him. *Pyramus and Thisbe*, for a play of its length, has a goodly share of properties, and Master *Quince* must have had his hands full.

The Property Man is one of the first grand essentials of the theatre. The success of every piece, no matter how slight, depends in a great measure on him. Everything on the stage, except the scenery, are properties. The word is oftenest applied to small articles used by the performers, but these are a part only of the great mass of such material. Furniture of every sort are properties. These large pieces are termed "stage props" in opposition to "hand props." The best "stage props" —parlor sets, etc.—are sometimes very handsome and are used very carefully. In modern society pieces it is quite the custom now to hire furniture of a dealer for the run of a piece. Property men in the country (as theatrical stands outside of the larger towns are termed) are often sorely perplexed in this respect. They have in such cases nearly always to hire, and it often happens that furniture men are a narrow-minded set of heathens, for whom the drama has no æsthetic attractions whatever. The strangest things have been done under these circumstances. The curtain must go up—so much is sure; and that great results can be accomplished under the stress of a "must" more important affairs than things theatrical have proved. We heard of a sharp fellow once who, being with a travelling company, struck a town whose shopkeepers were all of the very strictest sort. He had to have a sofa and some other furniture for a piece to be played, and he could neither hire, borrow, buy, nor steal it. They would rather chop it up, the owners said, than have it go inside of a theatre. Our man, not discouraged however, set his wits to work. He got another person to purchase the required goods, and to have them sent with the bill to a hotel, where they should be paid for on delivery. The car driver was in the trick, and the furniture was swiftly driven to the theatre. It was only required in the first piece, and by 9 o'clock it was back in the owner's store (not a whit worse than an hour and a half before, except that a few profane stage-players had touched it), with the message that it did not exactly suit the intended purchaser. This clever trick was played in Poughkeepsie, and the daring wretch who devised it yet lives to boast of his exploit. Sometimes, however, you *can't* have. The old song says, "Potatoes they grow small," and then adds, "So we eat 'em tops and all," and that is a rule that holds good of other things than potatoes. The writer has seen that most exacting of plays, if properly performed—*Adrienne Lecouvreur*—set with nothing better in the matter of furniture than some old packing cases covered with colored muslin. But when the "Abbe" in the piece walked on in the simple dignity of pantaloons, and in the general dress of the present period, except that his hair was dashed with flour, and tied up in a ribbon—when that happened, one forgot the furniture.

Bona-fide stage furniture is easily distinguished from the kind that people use in real life. In its ornamentation it is especially rich and rare. The idea in manufacturing this species of goods is to avoid a conflict with any given age or time, and in this it is successful, for it is unlike anything that is or ever has been. Wonder has often been expressed concerning the makers of this furniture. It is the joint handiwork of the Property Man and the stage carpenter; and when it is remembered that oftener than not these worthies know as much about cabinet-making as they do about the economy of the steam engine, the wonder really should be that the furniture is as good as it is. But there is this peculiarity about a Property Man, that there is nothing he can *not* make—after some fashion. In the *Adrienne* case above mentioned the man had not time, or he would have manufactured a set of "Louis Quatorze" furniture calculated to make that monarch turn in his grave. There would have been plenty of paint and Dutch metal upon it, and a great many people would have thought it a deal finer than the real thing.

It is hard to say what class of work gives the Property Man the most trouble. When a burlesque or show piece is produced there is a quantity of special preparation to be made, which at first sight would be the most troublesome of his labors. Take such a piece as the *Naaid Queen*. All the masks, the marine productions of every sort, are furnished by the Property Man. Of course they have to be made, for no shop in Christendom deals in such wares. Such things are often quite elegant in design, and show the Property Man to be something of an artist, just as he is at other times carpenter, machinist, and chemist. To no man can the legend, "Jack of all trades, and master of none," be applied with as much propriety as to him.

We have left ourselves little room to speak of the "hand props." They are literally almost infinite. Whatever is used in life is needed to show the "very body of the age" upon the mimic scene. The depository of these cheap wonders is always on the prompt side, and as near the first entrance as possible. It is called the property-room, and while in it the subject of our sketch owes no allegiance, or at least pays none, to the stage manager himself. There are other rooms for the storage of larger articles, and such things as are not continually in demand. Unless the Property Man is a person of great method, the "props" are apt to become scattered all over the theatre. There are such numbers of them, and almost every fresh piece so adds to the numbers, that unless they are ruthlessly weeded out at short intervals, they fill every available corner of stage room. Some property men are like certain housekeepers—they hate to destroy anything, thinking that some time it may turn to be of use. In that case the man keeps on filling up the place until he can't find anything or can't turn around. He then leaves in disgust, and another official coming in has a grand housecleaning. As regards "hand-props" our man has a nightly list of articles, on what scene they are to be used, and by whom. The call-boy furnishes these articles to the proper parties, and collects them afterwards and returns them to the property-room. The *rule* is that calls shall be made in the green-room, and that the boy shall hand the "props" required to the individual at the time of calling him. In fact, however, the actor prefers to personally look up his props, so as to have a little more margin of time than the call would give him. But green-room matters, although important, scarcely belong to the subject under consideration.

The Property Man has always been in some sort the black sheep of the theatrical flock. The question, has there ever been an honest property man? has even been mooted. We find this appreciation of his labors to result chiefly from the irregular manner that the master of properties has of keeping his accounts. As a general thing, indeed, he does not keep any at all, or if he does it is by a system of book-keeping so very double that no one but himself can untie the knot. He is allowed to purchase his small stores from a fund furnished him by the theatre, and to obtain larger articles on credit, bills of all to be rendered weekly, after being vised by the stage manager, to the treasurer. But the articles required are so numerous and are in many cases of so trifling a character that no one but himself can keep the run of them. One of the most prized accomplishments of a stage manager is the ability to keep down these bills, but the very sharpest of those gentlemen is to a degree at the mercy of the Property Man who understands his business. A list a yard long is demurely handed to the stage manager, with a request for his signature. How is he to know if the articles have all been used, or that they cost the prices affixed? A finer point still, how is he to know that they had not already been stored away in the theatre? So, if the manager should even check the items on one after the other, demanding a full explanation of each, he might be still very wide of the mark. Experienced men know this, and do not attempt to audit their property bills in that manner. Some managers as a regular thing coolly deduct a certain per cent. of the total. This they say is for errors, and the property men are mostly too polite to dissent. Managers generally, however, learn by experience about what it costs to run the different orders of plays. Spectacle and sensation drama cost most; tragedy next, and comedy least. Knowing the bill of fare they have at the time been giving to the public, they know what their Property Man's bill should be, and if, judged by these rules, it be exorbitant, they remonstrate with the logic of precedent. This will not cover, however, the important point before mentioned—the accumulation of old stores that may often be recharged as new. There is a story in one of Dumas' novels of a man travelling on horseback with a girl seated before him on the beast, and another behind him. He is met by a person who asks if those young women are virtuous. The man on horseback says that he *thinks* the one in front, being continually under his eye, is, but for the one at his back he can say nothing. In like manner the Property Man's accounts, as far as relates to what is really bought for the occasion, may be correct, but for what is not bought, and yet for which the theatre has all the same to pay, the manager has, in nature, nothing to say.

The following may be given as an instance of the tricks of property men:—Miss Maggie Mitchell, in her play of *Fanchon*, has occasion in one scene to introduce a chicken. Now a chicken is a "prop" when used on the stage, just as every other specimen of live stock is. Cats, dogs, the horse in *The Elixir of Love*, the goat in *Dinorah*—all are properties. There is no reason why during the run of *Fanchon* the same chicken should not be made to do nigatly service. In a certain engagement played by Miss Mitchell, however, the stage manager was called on to sign a bill for seven chickens—for six nights and a matinee. To his credit be it noted, the manager refused to affix his name to the document. "Props" contended that it wasn't the same chicken, that he had no coop, and that the critters would get away; but the manager was firm. We have heard the theory advanced that property men never really mean to defraud their managers. It is claimed that they live a sort of (a *very* "sort of," we should say) ideal life, and have little notion of the motives and the penalties of the outside world. And it may be so.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC a performance of the spectacular drama of *The Black Crook* will be given this evening. To-morrow there will be a matinee, when the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house. This arrangement will enable all who are unable to attend in the evening to witness the splendors of *The Black Crook* at a very small expense. All the features which make the spectacle so attractive will be given at the matinee performance.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will have a farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Adrienne Lecouvreur" in the drama of *Adrienne the Actress*, and as "Diana" in the comedy of *Love's Masquerade*. Such a bill as this ought to attract an overflowing house.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mrs. Bowers will personate "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" in the drama of *East Lynne*.

AT THE ARCH the performance this evening will be for the benefit of Mr. John Brougham, who will appear as "Powhatan" in the burlesque of *Pocahontas*, and as "O'Callahan" in the comedietta of *His Last Legs*. The performance will conclude with *P. P.; or, The Man and the Tiger*.

AT THE CHESNUT the successful comedy of *Saratoga* will be repeated this evening.

A matinee performance will be given to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be a family performance to-night. The Japanese troupe will exhibit some of their most wonderful feats and a great number of other performers will contribute to the entertainment of the audience.

A family matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE MUSEUM Mr. Robert McWade will have a benefit, when he will personate "Rip Van Winkle."

A matinee performance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be given to-morrow.

A DOUBLE BABY—THE SIAMESE TWINS OUTDONE—EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF NATURE.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Delaware, Ohio, October 19, relates this marvellous story:—

Our community is much excited over a freak of nature in the production of a double baby. The Siamese twins are completely overshadowed by this infant wonder. There is living in Peru township, Morrow county, a family named Finley. Up to last Wednesday morning it consisted of Mr. Joseph Finley, his wife Mary, and two children, little girls, aged three and five years. On that morning Mrs. Finley was confined and gave birth to twins, joined together in a manner unknown to the books. When the gossips brought the news of the event to our city, and gave descriptions of the child, or rather children, it was laughed at by the professional, and pronounced a good hoax. A gentleman living in the vicinity of the Finley home called on one of our physicians and assured him that there was no exaggeration in the description, as he had seen the wonder. Convinced that there was something in the case, a party of gentlemen, consisting of Drs. J. A. Little and T. B. Williams, W. G. Seamens, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and S. K. Donovan, on the 16th inst., visited the family. Before reaching the Finley farm the party called on Dr. E. E. Westbrook, of Ashley, who had been called to attend the mother, and learned from him that half had not been told. Dr. Westbrook accompanied the party. An hour's drive brought them to the place.

On going to the gate leading to the yard, a written notice was discovered announcing that visitors would not be admitted. This did not deter the party. They immediately entered the yard, and on reaching the front door of the dwelling, they were met by Mr. Finley (the father) and a gentleman who appeared to be acting as an aid-de-camp, who informed the party that they could be admitted to see the show on the payment of twenty-five cents each. The Professor promptly forked over, and the party stepped in. In a few minutes the nurse made her appearance with the wonder. A double child was exhibited. Two perfectly formed heads, one on either side of the spinal column.

To give a clear idea of it, just suppose that you sever the bodies of two men at the lower part of the abdomen and then put the two upper parts together, and you have the trunk of this child. At the instance of Drs. Williams and Little, the clothing was taken from it, and a critical examination was made, so far as could be without doing injury. From the occiput of one child to the occiput of the other there is a continuous spine, in a direct line. Upon one side, and directly in the centere of the trunk, were perfectly developed hips, thighs, legs, and feet. They are in nice proportion to the body of either child. On the opposite side there is one large, imperfectly formed leg, representing the appearance of the consolidation of two legs. There are eight toes on this limb, two of which have the appearance of great toes, being much larger than the others. Each has a well-formed head, good features, good chest, good arms and hands, lungs, heart, liver, and stomach. The lower portion of the bowels, the bladder, and perhaps the kidneys are in common. All the other organs are separate.

There was but one umbilical cord and one placenta. The length of the body is twenty inches, and the umbilicus is central in the abdomen, and equidistant from each head. It nurses well, and, when first exhibited to the party, one child was asleep and the other was crying. While the physicians were making their examination, both cried, but, a few moments after, the one which was crying first went to sleep, while the other remained awake. When either head would cry, the perfect leg which was nearest that head kicked and drew up, while the leg nearest the other head remained quiet. When either cried, the toes on the imperfect foot would move, but the limb remained stationary. Both heads nurse well, and the child, or rather children, are in excellent health. The physicians could see no reason why it, or they, should not live. The mother is doing well.

Mr. Finley is alive to the importance and value of this addition to his family. He is now charging gate money, and he informed the writer that he had already entered into an article of agreement with a gentleman for the sale of the body, if it should die. Price fixed is $10,000. Negotiations are in progress for the exhibition if it lives. He is convinced that there is money in it, dead or alive, but thinks there is most in the latter condition. He says that he is conscious of the fact that he "is an unlarned man, but has sense enough not to be fooled out of it."

This wonder will be on exhibition at the Museum and Menagerie for a short time, Mr. Robert F. Simpson having prevailed on the parents, at an expense of $1000 per week, to allow the public to behold the great curiosity.

CITY ITEMS.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

GENERAL DEBILITY—VEGETINE.—In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it, as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the Vegetine. It is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action. It has never failed in this complaint.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.—If any citizen or stranger should entertain the impression that Jones & Temple, No. 929 Chesnut street, are not the leading manufacturers of First Class Silk Hats, let them view the grand German parade on next Monday, and they will be able to form a correct idea on the subject, and be convinced that the silk hats manufactured by Jones & Temple are unequalled in elegance of style and superiority of workmanship.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR OYSTERS always, "FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

VEGETINE!—By its use you will prevent many of the diseases prevailing in the spring and summer season.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MARRIED.

NAPHEYS—RUPP.—On the 11th instant, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Alexander Reed, D.D., Mr. GEORGE D. NAPHEYS to Miss KATE R., daughter of Thomas Rupp, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BARTHOLOMEW.—On the evening of the 11th instant, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Sr., in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his son-in-law, Wallace Henderson, on Upper Merion township, Montgomery conty, on Monday, the 15th instant. To meet at the house at 10 o'clock. The funeral to proceed to Great Valley Baptist Church. Carriages will be in waiting for the 9 o'clock train at Henderson's Stations.

GARRIGUES.—On the evening of the 9th instant, JAMES R. GARRIGUES, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, F. Scranton, No. 2015 Ogden street, on Seventh day (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On the 9th instant, STEPHEN MORRIS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, School Lane, Germantown, on Sixth day afternoon, 12th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

WARNER.—On the 9th instant, EDWARD T. WARNER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 13th instant, to leave his late residence, No. 903 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Del., at 3 30 P. M. Services will be held at the house at 3 P. M.

CITY NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, the Actuary at the Franklin Institute, died on Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, in his boarding-house, No. 923 Chesnut street. Mr. Hamilton, who was a Philadelphian by birth, was in the 81st year of his age, and was long connected with the Franklin Institute in his late capacity. One of the gentlemen prominent among the managers of the institute thus writes of him:—

Every one who is familiar with the Franklin Institute will know Mr. Hamilton, for his connection with that body has existed for forty-three years. It may well be said of him that the institute has lost a faithful officer, and his many friends and acquaintances will be surprised and pained to learn that his familiar face will no longer greet them from his desk. Of him it may well and truly be said, now that his life's work is over:—

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the monthly meeting of the managers of the Franklin Institute was held. After the transaction of the usual business the following resolutions, in reference to the death of Mr. Hamilton, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers, with feelings of great regret, have heard of the death of William Hamilton, who has been for the past forty-three years the Actuary of the Franklin Institute, and from the time of his election a most faithful officer, untiring in his zeal to promote its interests, and indefatigable in the exercise of his important and laborious duties; associated with the institute almost from its origin, and having devoted the greater portion of his life to its service, the managers recall with grateful feelings his integrity, fidelity, and industry during the various phases of its past history.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect, the managers will attend the funeral in a body, and that the members of the institute be invited to join with them in that last tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That the hall be closed on the day of the funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, as an expression of our heartfelt sympathy.

The funeral will take place from the Spruce Street Baptist Church (Spruce, below Fifth) this (Friday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to the South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

PLANKED SHAD.—TO ENJOY THIS DELICIOUS dish order it at the "Buena Vista" Hotel, GLOUCESTER POINT. 5 12 17trs*

SHAD FISHING AT GLOUCESTER POINT—A very interesting sight. 5 12 17trp*

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LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

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DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To JACOB F. SCHILLING, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ANNA D. SCHILLING should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To EDWARD BARTINE, late of the county of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ALMIRA BARTINE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To ANNE IBBOTSON, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ARVAH JAMES IBBOTTSON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To GEORGE R. HALLOWELL, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LAVINIA C. HALLOWELL should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To ANN CANDY, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why THOMAS D. CANDY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To ALFRED BORDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CORALINN BORDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why MARY McLAUGHLIN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To EDWARD F. BROTHER, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ESTHER A. BROTHER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To ROLF C. LINK, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH C. LINK should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To MARY EVERHAM, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CHARLES EVERHAM should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To WILLIAM R. BAKER, late of the county of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why EMMA L. BAKER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To DEWITT M. OGDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 1st MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why HARRIET A. OGDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To THOMAS J. PEEKY, late of the county of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why PHEBE J. PEEKY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To JOHN FINLEY, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CATHARINE FINLEY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To LEAVITT J. LIBBY, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH B. LIBBY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To JOSEPH HARRISON, late of the County of Philadelphia. In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why SARAH J. HARRISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.
NOTICE.—To CONSTANTINE B. ELBE, late of the County of Philadelphia.
In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LOUISA HENRIETTA ELBE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.
5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.

SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF 721 CHESTNUT Street.

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BESSON & SON

HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK:

1 case BLACK AND GREY MOHAIRS, 50c.
2 cases BLACK DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS, 37½c to 75c.
1 case LUPIN'S BLACK HERNANIS, 50c.
2 cases BLACK ALL-WOOL HERNANIES, 62½c to 75c.
1 case BLACK SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES, 75c.
1 case LUPIN'S BLACK ALL-WOOL MOUSSELINES, 62½c. to $1·50.
1 case JOUVIN & CO. EMBROIDERED BLACK KID GLOVES.
1 case ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, all qualities.
1 case BLACK THIBET SQUARE SHAWLS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT St.,

5 11 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

"LACES."

We have now in store a handsome assortment of

Llama Lace Sacques,
Flowing and Closed Sleeves,
AND
Llama Lace Pointes,
In all qualities,
Which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.

JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,

3 22 wfm8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
DRESS GOODS AT 25c., WERE 44c.
DRESS GOODS AT 37½c., WERE 50c.
DRESS GOODS AT 50c., WERE 75c.
DRESS GOODS AT 75c., WERE $1.
DRESS GOODS AT $1, WERE $1·25.
BLACK SILKS
AT $1·75, WERE $2.
AT $1·75, WERE $2·25.
AT $2, WERE $2·50.
AT $2·25, WERE $2·75.
AT $2·50, WERE $3.
AT $2·75, WERE $3·50.
AT $3, WERE $4.
AT $3·50, WERE $5.
AT $4, WERE $6.
AT $5, WERE $7.
PURE BLACK MOHAIRS, IN ALL GRADES.
BLACK HERNANI. BROCHE GRENADINES.
LINEN FOR SUITS. WHITE PIQUES.
FRENCH MUSLINS. NAINSOOKS.
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ETC.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9 tuths NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.—YARD-WIDE WHITE NAINSOOKS AT 15 CENTS, WORTH 30,
AND OTHER GRADES IN PROPORTION,
ALEXANDER RICKEY.
5 9 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT DISPLAY OF BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AT 25 CENTS.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN PIQUES.
BARGAINS IN LAWNS.
BARGAINS IN LINENS FOR SUITS.
5 9 tuths s ALEXANDER RICKEY.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

CARPETINGS.

4th of July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.
We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

8 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

Notice is hereby given, to all the dealers of goods, wares, merchandise, commodities, or effects, of whatsoever kind or nature, residing in the city of Philadelphia, that they are severally required to take out a license, at the office of the City Treasurer, on or before the 25th day of June, 1871. The tax remaining unpaid after that day will be placed in the hands of Collectors.

JOSEPH F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

First Ward.

Abel C A shoes 14
Adams C T tobacco 14
Albers Mrs C trimgs 14
Alburger J S & Co mt 14
Alexander T fire br 10
Algeyer C tobacco 14
Allaband S C drugs 14
Allaband S C pat med 4
Allbrecht P prov 13
Archibald H C drugs 14
Ashmen Jas grocer 14
Bailey Eph tobacco 14
Barlow & Son oil 14
Barnes C H tobacco 14
Barnes A D grocer 13
Barnett Wm starch 14
Bassing John feed 14
Bastian J A trimgs 14
Bean Geo groceries 14
Bechtel B H grocer 14
Becker A liquor 12
Becker Wm confec 14
Bell Adolph confec 14
Benners J dry goods 14
Benton A & Bro lumb 5
Berry Robert grocer 14
Bilger John grocer 14
Birney Saml liquor 12
Black Matthew shoes 14
Black Anna trimgs 14
Blanchard R tobacco 14
Blomer G D grocer 14
Blomer G D pat med 4
Bohrer C tobacco 14
Boardhamer S S pro 14
Bopple Jacob grocer 14
Bowman I M trimgs 14
Boyd Jas grocer 14
Brack T & Co wood 14
Brachney J confec 14
Bradley T pork and bf 13
Brooks A house goods 14
Brown P T trimgs 14
Brown Q C jr grocer 14
Bruce C K tobacco 14
Bunfield J gro and liq 12
Burk A dry goods 14
Butler D grocer 14
Byrnes D liquor 12
Campbell C dry goods 14
Campbell J dry goods 14
Campbell J liquor 12
Campbell T grocer 14
Campbell W grocer 14
Carr James prov 14
Carr E dry goods 14
Casey Cor grocer 14
Chambers A W grocer 14
Chappatte F grocer 14
Clark R jr lumber 13
Clark J provisions 14
Clark James grocer 14
Clary T grocer 14
Clayton W B shoes 14
Cook H grocer 13
Cordes H B stoves 14
Craddock T H prov 13
Creadick S drugs 14
Creadick S pat med 4
Culben Ann grocer 14
Cunningham H grocer 14
Delaware Sugar Hous 14
Deringer Henry rags 14
Devine B grocer 14
Devlin Patk grocer 14
Dick James grocer 14
Diensthaen H grocer 13
Dolby Thos grocer 14
Dolin James prov 14
Dooley John grocer 14
Dougherty E tobacco 14
Dougherty Jas coal 14
Dowell John junk 14
Dubois C A&Bro liq 12
Dunlap John grocer 13
Earley & Co cl and wd 14
Eaton T F grocer 14
Eberly J G grocer 14
Ecker G W confec 14
Edgar A grocer 14
Eisler J grocer 14
Eilinger Wm tobacco 14
Ennis John tobacco 14
Ewell S J tobacco 14
Farry J N feed 14
Feusner Jos tobacco 14
Finch T grocer 13
Fish Chris grocer 14
Franco D tallow 14
Francis Jane variety 14
Franck Aug tobacco 14
Free Reuben grocer 14
Friel Patk grocer 14
Frost Joshua grocer 14
Gance Matt tobacco 14
Garten John stoves 14
Germon & Bro grocer 14
Gilroy Jane notions 14
Given John grocer 14
Golding J grocer 14
Goodchild C prov 14
Graham N grocer 14
Green David confec 14
Greene Wm shoes 14
Griffin John grocer 12
Griffith Jos coal 13
Hales Mrs N d goods 14
Hales Wm old iron 14
Hall Jas confec 14
Harrison D grocer 14
Hartman And grocer 14
Harvey J drugs 14
Harvey J pat med 4
Harvey Rich grocer 14
Hay F & M gro and liq 12
Hayward T hats 14
Henon J liquor 12
Heppe Chas confec 14
Herfron Austin grocer 14
Hevener J confec 14
Hickey & Hess tin 14
1Higbee J L grocer 13
2Higbee J L grocer 13
Hoadle & Bro coal 14
Hoey Bernard confec 14
Hoffman O H grocer 14
Hoover Henry liquor 12
Hopper John grocer 14
Howland J M prov 11
Hughes E D&E L hay 12
Huling G H dry goods 12
Humes W B tobacco 14
Hungercuhler T C liq 12
Hunter J R tobacco 14
Jacket Wm confec 14
Jackson E T liquor 12
Jamison Jas grocer 14
Jenkins E H prov 12
Jenkins J E grocer 14
Johnson Jas trimgs 14
Johnston J dry goods 14
Johnston C trimgs 14
Johnston J H grocer 14
Joline E R grocer 12
Kampen H tobacco 14
Keegar J gro and liq 12
Keller H S grocer 14
Kelly John tobacco 14
Kiernan Jas prov 14
Klander L grocer 13
Kircher Barb confec 14
Klein F confec 14
Koehler P coal 14
Lalande W A tobacco 14
Largen R jewelry 14
Lawler P grocer 14
Lawrenceson R furn 14
Leake J C tobacco 14
Lehmkuhl F grocer 14
Lewis Joseph d gds 14
Linton E liquor 12
Lobb H H drugs 14
Lobb H H pat med 4
Lockner G W grocer 12
Long Jas liquor 12
Lund C confec 14
Luzenberg E tobacco 14
Lyberg Wm trimgs 14
Lynch Jas grocer 14
Macready W shoes 14
Malley M grocer 14
Marsteller F W tobac 14
Marsh T tobacco 14
Martin W B grocer 13
Matchett Wm tobac 14
Mather John prov 13
Matthews A grocer 14
Mayland F confec 14
Meck John grocer 14
Michtle Geo tobacco 14
Mickle D dry goods 14
Miller A provisions 14
Miller J dry goods 14
Moehlbert J shoes 14
Moore John grocer 14
Morning F d goods 14
Morris G C & Co coal 14
Morrow J grocer 14
Motzler C confec 14
Mountain S F confec 14
Muhley C confec 14
Mulholland J grocer 14
Murray John grocer 13
McBride J qware 14
McCallister J S flour 14
McClelland C trimgs 14
McClernon P grocer 14
McCloud A grocer 14
Mc Cool T grocer 14
McCullough C grocer 14
McCullough P prov 14
McCurdy S shoes 14
McDermott H grocer 14
McDevitt P grocer 14
McDonald H liquor 12
McDonald S B hdw 14
McFarland W grocer 14
McGittigan & Gallaher liquor 12
McGoldrick J liquor 12
McGough & Bro soap 14
McGrath T D drugs 14
McGrath T D pat med 4
McGuigan J prov 14
McIntire J grocer 14
McMahon M grocer 14
McMahon J liquor 12
McMahon T prov 14
McMichael W rags 14
Mc Quade O liquor 12
McNickle J grocer 14
Naglee W R coal 14
Neild Luke prov 14
Nelson C tobacco 14
Nevill P gro and liq 12
Niers C H confec 14
North J C & Sons coal 14
Nuttle R P hdware 14
Nyborg M trimgs 14
Nyborg C A grocer 14
O'Keefe W grocer 14
Ogden & Bro prov 14
Ottinger C confec 14
Otty T H grocer 14
Parke L F tobacco 14
Patterson R flour 14
Pearsall J varieties 14
Peterson R confec 14
Peterson Mrs G conf 14
Pfander G confec 14
Philips T grocer 14
Piening H furniture 14
Pinkney T A drugs 14
Piper E guns 14
Pitt W H grocer 12
Plass H H tobacco 14
Potter M R grocer 14
Pohl Elias lumber 13
Price D C prov 14
Purdy G prov 13
Pursley Wm confec 14
Poesche F prov 14
Pyle & Hansell lumbr 10
Quinn P trimgs 14
Reed F grocer 14
Reilly W M drugs 14
Reilly W M pat med 4
Reppe C grocer 14
Resener A C grocer 14
Roberts T trimgs 14
Robinson C M drugs 14
Robinson C M pt med 4
Ross Jos flour 14
Roth Geo grocer 14
Rothermel F L grocer 14
Rowand J R drugs 14
Rule E grocer 14
Rumph J C tobacco 14
Sanderman H confec 14
Sanderberg J tobacco 14
Sandman H shoes 14
Sauer Fredk shoes 14
Savery & Co iron 8
Schaffer E J variety 14
Schoch F grocer 14
Schultze C confec 14
Schwarz J confec 14
Scott Chas liquor 12
Seatler P tobacco 14
Shaw Wm liquor 12
Shisler W H grocer 13
Shueler J grocer 14
Sibbitt & Wil grocer 14
Siegel J confec 14
Simpson T L fire brk 14
Singer C grocer 14
Simpson Jas grocer 14
Slaw Henry confec 14
Sloan G dry goods 14
Smith D N lumber 10
Smith H J grocer 14
Smith Dr H A M drugs 14
Smith DrHAM pat med 4
Smith G C feetl 14
Snell J tobacco 14
Spriling F confec 14
Springer W grocer 14
Steer John prov 14
Steer C grocer 14
Stewart J grocer 14
Stinson J grocer 14
Stirling And coal 14
Stoll K A grocer 14
Stone & Davis oil 12
Taylor R M tobacco 14
Thomas J B grocer 14
Timmins S tins 14
Timmons S variety 14
Todd Wm confec 14
Tomlin J tobacco 14
Trout Wm grocer 14
Truchess J C tobacco 14
Ulmer G & Co leather 14
Viereck Wm shoes 14
Waide Mary variety 14
Walls Jas tobacco 14
Wallwork J trimgs 14
Waliwork Wm woodw 14
Weaver Mary confec 14
Weber W E tobacco 14
Welk A grocer 14
Wells J E confec 14
Whaley C feed 14
White Harry confec 14
Whiteside Wm tobac 14
Whittaker J K confec 14
Williams H J grocer 14
Williams R grocer 14
Williams Mrs S C var 14
Williamson R trimgs 14
Wilson John prov 14
Wineman F confec 14
Winslow H variety 14
Witchraft Wm prov 14
Wolf H H K prov 14
Wolff Annie trimgs 14
Young Mrs M J trimgs 14
Young W S grocer 14

Second Ward.

Adams Paul H stoves 14
Alcorn & Meloney coal 12
Alday Edward tobacco 14
Anders P S tobacco 14
Anderson C E Jr prod 14
Alexander T tobacco 14
Almond & Hunter coal 13
Anthony John W tob 14
Apkee Henry tin 14
Armstrong Guy grocer 14
Bailey Robt grocer 14
Bailey S B & Sons f mb 12
Ball Edward tobacco 14
Barger R S dry goods 14
Barlow Edward tobac 14
Bartol H W sugar 1
Batzel Jacob grocer 14
Baxter Wm grocer 13
Beal P A dry goods 14
Bechtold John grocer 14
Beck J H & Bro dry g 14
Benner J Benj dry gds 14
Berringer L D notions 14
Bevan J S ice 12
Bickel S S coal 13
Bloomer Chas liquor 12
Birch George notions 14
Bode J confec 14
Bowen P & Son lumber 10
Bowes P H grocer 14
Bradford E confec 14
Brand C F varieties 14
Brandt Jacob confec 14
Branigan John grocer 14
Brannan F notions 14
Branson & Bro coal 12
Briggs Edward confec 14
Brockman & Bros vin 14
Brown Richard tobac 14
Bayland Wm grocer 14
Brown H grocer 14
Bryant Chas grocer 14
Bryson M grocer 14
Burden A M drugs 14
Burden A M Pat Med 4
Burns & McManamy cl 12
Burns Pat grocer 14
Burton Geo notions 14
Butler G S tobacco 14
Callihan Ed liquor 12
Campbell John trims 14
Campbell Sam coal 13
Cantrell J A drugs 14
Cantrell J A pat med 4
Carley G W tobacco 14
Carr Patrick liquor 12
Carter Wm grocer 14
Casey B grocer 14
Castle T B drugs 14
Castle T B pat med 4
Cassedy Bros flour 13
Cassiday James liquor 12
Cawley John H grocer 12
Chadwick S T hardw 12
Chalker E grocer 14
Chambers J C & Son ph 14
Chase Joseph tobacco 14
Chew Andrew J shoes 14
Christ John grocer 14
Clancy Wm teas 13
Clark Thos dry goods 14
Clark & Hanly coal 14
Clark A A M confec 14
Maurmann H tobacco 14
Maxwell D tins 14
Maxwell J grocer 14
Maxwell B F tin 14
Mayers J confec 14
Mehan James grocer 14
Mehan A grocer 14
Mehlretter M & Son confec 14
Merriken Z grocer 14
Meskill John liquor 12
Meyers M confec 14
Middleton B & Co coal 12
Middleton D A crocky 14
Millac J A tobacco 14
Mehlhausen J w ware 14
Miller F confec 14
Miller C R coal 14
Miller R P confec 14
Miller John grocer 14
Miller G W grocer 14
Mills Jacob confec 14
Minch Charles grocer 14
Moore S grocer 14
Moore James coal 12
Moore John shoes 14
Morrell J D provisions 14
Morrissey P F grocer 12
Moss L queensware 14
Moughan J shoes 14
Mulcahey M grocer 14
Mulford G W d gds 14
Mulholland D grocer 14
Mulligan E liquor 12
Mullin John liquor 12
Mullin C trimmings 14
Murph R J marble 14
Myers S notions 14
McBride P grocer 14
McCall J dry goods 14
McCann F H tobacco 14
McClaskey M cloth 14
McClellan J tobacco 14
McCloskey J liquor 12
McCloskey T grocer 14
McCormick J coal 13
McCosker J dry goods 14
McCracken R feed 12
McCrossin P coal 12
McCourtney J lamps 14
McDermott P notions 14
McDermott J grocer 14
McDowell S grocer 12
McDonough & Son liq 12
McElwell D coal 14
McGettigan J liquors 12
McGinly D tobacco 14
Mc linsey D & Bro gr 13
McGuire R C p hangs 14
McIntire P coal 14
McKee C confec 14
McKinney S liquor 12
McLaughlin J coal 13
McLoughlin J grocer 14
McLoughlin T liquor 12
McNemee J confec 14
McQuaide James tea 13
McWilliams E coal 14
Nagle C dry goods 14
Nebeker N E drugs 14
Nebeker N E pat med 4
Nebinger R drugs 14
Nebinger R pat med 4
Neff C & Sons coal 13
Nichol H grocer 14
Nichol R coal 12
Nicholson R L & C L lumber 8
Nill Henry shoes 14
Nitzky G A grocer 14
Nobre Ann confec 14
Nolan E J grocer 14
Nolenberger G grocer 14
Noon James tobacco 14
North J C & Sons coal 14
Notson A notions 14
O Brian John Jr shoes 14
O'Brien C grocer 14
O'Brien John shoes 14
O'Chese J A grocer 14
O'Harra F trimmings 14
O'Neal C & Son coal 12
O'Rourke A grocer 14
O'Shea F trimmings 14
Palmer John grocer 14
Parkinson E sew mch 14
Partinhimer M trimgs 14
Patrick J paper 14
Patterson R & Son gro 14
Patton J liquor 12
Patton G confec 14
Pelistring H M grocer 13
Perez R tobacco 14
Perkins J C lumber 7
Phillips D S grocer 14
Pool C F trimmings 14
Potts J T tobacco 14
Pressler J confec 14
Priest J confec 14
Purcell Wm flour 12
Race Owen grocery 14
Race M W shoes 14
Rafetto A shoes 14
Raible J L tobacco 14
Randolf E variety 13
Reed C tobacco 14
Redaker W grocer 14
Redman C grocer 14
Redmond M shoes 14
Regney M grocer 14
Rementon A coal 12
Rickards S B trimgs 14
Richardson M M trgs 14
Ridsdale J rags 18
Riley Philip grocer 14
Riley J P stoves 14
Riley T confec 14
Roatch S confec 14
Robins & Black prov 14
Roelop A ribbons 13
Roetz G confec 14
Rohling D confec 14
Rommerman D conf 14
Rothermel G tobacco 14
Russel R & Bro coal 14
Ryan Dennis grocer 14
Sapp J S provisions 12
Sauers F clocks 14
Scanlon P findings 14
Scarlett Jane grocer 14
Schaffer J tobacco 14
Schen G confec 14
Schiedt J grocer 14
Schimpf M shoes 14
Schoales J notions 14
Schran A grocer 14
Search G tobacco 14
Shane Wm furniture 14
Shell N grocer 14
Shew G confec 14
Shorter J dry goods 14
Shuler T confec 14
Shultz R G tobacco 14
Shunk D F drugs 14
Sickel H grocer 14
Siddons Wm furniture 14
Simpson J grocer 14
Simpson W stationery 14
Slanker J confec 14
Smith J H grocer 13
Smith Wm grocer 14
Smith H C coal 12
Smith G K furniture 14
Smith John grocer 14
Smith Peter grocer 14
Smith Charles grocer 14
Smith J A coal 12
Sniches John grocer 14
Sorge J jewelry 14
Spellbrink H grocer 18
Staas C confec 14
Stackel D tobacco 14
Steffen Wm confec 14
Stevenson W H coal 12
Stewart C confec 14
Still Wm coal 12
Stout W A variety 18
Stumm C tin 14
String J coal 14
Sullivan M tobacco 14
Sweeney P flour 14
Taggart W H coal 12
Taylor J R grocer 14
Teresa Mary grocer 14
Thomas & Son lumber 9
Thackara D Wood 12
Thomas Wm liquor 12
Thomas E trimgs 14
Thompson A tin 14
Thompson C C drugs 14
Thompson C C p m 4
Thompson J grocer 14
Thornley & Smith coffee 14
Thornton Wm coal 13
Thornton J mattress 14
Tibbets J M confec 14
Tierney Ann grocer 14
Tierney J confec 14
Timmony D grocer 14
Timmony D grocer 14
Torrens W J tobacco 14
Toussant N tobacco 14
Trainer John liquor 12
Trist R drugs 14
Trist R pat med 4
Vandyke T R grocer 14
Vannaman D H tob 14
Viguers Eliza notions 14
Voigt J G grocer 14
Vinter Wm grocer 14
Voigtsberger C conf 14
Waddington T coal 12
Wagner C varieties 14
Wagner F coal 13
Waite O P shoes 14
Wallace J grocer 14
Walker & McCoughan coal 12
Walters W P tobacco 14
Ward E E trimgs 14
Watson R grocer 14
Webber A drugs 14
Webber A pat med 4
Weber Jacob tin 14
Welsh E M tobacco 14
Werner J confec 14
West Wm confec 14
White H confec 14
White E W china 14
White W F tobacco 14
Whitmyer & Dush gro 13
Wiggins A A tobacco 14
Wigmore Wm grocer 14
Wigmore Wm prov 13
Willey S M tobacco 14
Williams Peter flour 14
Williamson W T drugs 14
Wilson W T grocer 14
Wilson R grocer 14
Wilson S variety 14
Wolf T confec 14
Wood Wm confec 14
Wood C tobacco 14
Young C paints 14
Young H J trimgs 14
Young Wm coal 14
Zimmerman J tobacco 14

Third Ward.

Aggins J H cloth 14
Albers James shoes 14
Allen James E grocer 14
Alton Richard tobacco 14
Anderson W F grocer 12
Arthur & Markward grocers 11
Ashbrook J & Son grocers 9
Badstuebner Z grocer 14
Bannon T grocer 14
Barndt Enos R tobac 14
Barr James tobac 14
Barrington Jno tobac 14
Baton Henry trim 14
Baymore S grocer 14
Beatty Davis grocer 14
Beck Jacob tobacco 14
Becket J shoes 14
Begley Wm liquor 12
Bein Augustus d gds 13
Benson H C hats 14
Bingham R P grocer 14
Bishop Henry tobacco 14
Bradley Dan old iron 14
Brammon John tobac 14
Brogan P findings 14
Broomall P A grocer 12
Brown A T liquors 12
Brown Jacob cutler 14
Brown M V tobacco 14
Buckley Thos grocer 14
Burbage M trimmings 14
Burchell H P forn 14
Burns J A shoes 14
Burns John trim 14
Cain & Gordan grocer 7
Carney Pat liquor 12
Carpenter M tobacco 14
Carrell James tobacco 14
Carroll John grocer 14
Caspary H tobacco 14
Chandler C W confec 14
Christian John grocer 14
Clancey T grocer 14
Clark R & Son chairs 14
Cochran Jas B liquors 12
Collins A produce 14
Connor John grocer 14
Conway James liquor 12
Cooper Philip tobac 14
Corson & Joline groc 12
Costello Thos grocer 14
Costello E millinery 14
Cosgrove & Co trim 14
Creighton H B & Co teas 14
Cressie C F grocer 14
Crispin Theodore tob 14
Cudden H furn 14
Cudden J confec 14
Culbertson Jas var 14
Custick C trimmings 14
Dalton G F trim 14
Daubert Henry stoves 14
Davis Joseph trim 14
Dawson M iron 14
Dawson Sarah furn'h 14
Debinder Anna tobac 14
Deering Jas grocer 14
Delany E S shoes 14
Denny T W paper 14
Dever G tobacco 14
Devitt Chas dry gds 11
Devitt John hardw 14
Devlin Hugh grocer 14
Dietrich Conrad groc 14
Donaghy John flour 14
Donnelly Cath groc 14
Donoghue Dennis groc 14
Dougherty Jno R umb 14
Dougherty Jno shoes 14
Dubosq Geo tobacco 14
Eagle Packing Co packing 14
Ebaugh W drugs 14
Ebaugh W pat med 4
Eccles Jas balmorals 1
Edmonds M notions 14
Elkington Jos S & T soap 12
England R drugs 14
England R pat med 4
Everton J S drugs 14
Everton J S pat med 4
Fanning Jos H liquor 12
Fealds T paper 14
Fegarata M A trim 14
Feldhausch J confec 14
Fitzell R W carpets 12
Fitzgerald Jas shoes 14
Fleck C flour 14
Fleming & Lawson clothing 14
Floerke W G grocer 14
Ford M J grocer 14
Foster D H shoes 14
Frank Geo A confec 14
Frayne John d gds 14
Frazer R grocer 14
Fulmer Jno confec 14
Gallen E shoes 14
Garvin Augustine tob 14
Gegan Kate d gds 14
Gebner H grocer 14
Gibb Alex carpets 13
Gildner Henry grocer 13
Gilkey John tobac 14
Gillespie B J notions 14
Gillespie Thos tobac 14
Gilmore W J liquors 12
Glenn W G tobac 14
Goldy J shoes 14
Gorlin H shoes 14
Grawe Anthony groc 14
Grimshaw S J d gds 14
Groves M F drugs 14
Groves M F pat med 4
Grow er Mary grocer 14
Haab Fred cloths 14
Hagan Peter confec 14
Hagerty John grocer 13
Halihan P T shoes 14
Halpin R liquors 12
Hammen George conf 14
Hammill Jas grocer 14
Hansen & Kiergaard hair 14
Harden Sarah d gds 14
Harder Anna var 14
Harkness & Thompson sugar 2
Hart W tobacco 14
Harvey John confec 14
Haun & Rider vin 14
Healy J W trim 13
Huliganan G furn 14
Henderson N E shoes 14
Henry Chas tobac 14
Henry L & J liquor 12
Hess Edward K tobac 14
Hewitt Geo grocer 14
Hill Peter grocer 14
Hines J M trim 14
Hirshfeld Fred conf 14
Hopkins Mary grocer 14
House Jas wall paper 14
Hughes B notions 14
Hunter Henry liquor 12
Hutchinson W D conf 14
Ingelnis P shoes 14
Imkenburg C conf 14
Irvin L variety 14
Irwin Thos variety 14
James A shoes 14
James Chas A d gds 14
Jamison J P drugs 14
Jamison D Jr pat med 4
Jeannot Francis jewel 14
Jillard Enoch tobac 14
Johnson P H queensw 14
Johnson Martin groc 14
Jaynes R grocer 14
Kaus H J tobac 14
Kelly John groc 14
Kelly John & Sons lumber 10
Kelly G W paper 14
Kelly & Boone hardw 14
Kensella D groc 14
Kimple Aug conf 14
Kinahen Ellen d gds 14
Kirkpatrick Jas groc 14
Kline J F groc 13
Koch And conf 14
Koeneman H D conf 14
Kohler J prov 14
Kolihoff Jos conf 14
Kremborg H conf 14
Kruger H H conf 14
Kyle J W pat med 1
Lagomaisaine & Cunes flour 12
Langford John paints 14
Langshaw S & R d gds 14
Langshaw H J tobac 14
Langham J Jr frames 14
Leamer H J pipes 14
Lejeune Jacob tobac 14
Lenoir A J jewelry 14
Leyman Aug tailor 14
Lins A F guns 14
Lungren Ed F drugs 14
Lungren Ed F pat med 4
Lynsky Thos rags 14
Lyons & Meyers ice 12
Macaulay H teas 10
Malswinkle P J tobac 14
Malatesta Mary groc 14
Mallon C tobac 14
Malony John groc 14
Malor Edwd var 14
Mangano J J conf 14
Mann M d gds 14
Marshall Jas groc 14
Martin P groc 14
Martin G W conf 14
Mathers Owen d gds 14
Maxwell R tobac 14
Million Thos barrels 11
Meyer F clothing 14
Miller Henry groc 14
Miltenberg Chas tobac 14
Minke P conf 14
Moffitt John tobac 14
Monaghan J umb 14
Montgomery Dav furn 14
Moran Dennis tin 14
Muldony J d gds 14
Mullin Edwd rags 14
Murray R P paper 14
Murray Dav shoes 14
Murtland B d gds 13
Mooney P groc 14
Mynaugh P rags 14
Moorman J coaf 14
McAdams Sarah tobac 14
McAdams M groc 14
Mc nally M groc 14
McCallum W groc 14
McCarthy Felix tin 14
McCarthy T & Bro shoes 14
McCauley Wm groc 14
McCloud T liquor 12
McCluskey B shoes 14
McCool C groc 14
McCran E notions 14
McCran J conf 14
McCullen M groc 14
McCullogh Kate groc 14
McCusker Pat tobac 14
McCrystal M grocer 14
McDermott P liquor 12
Mc Devitt M A groc 13
McElroy B notions 14
McElvenny S china 14
McGee M groc 14
McGonigle John tea 13
McGowan Ellen groc 14
McGrath Jas groc 14
McGuckin L & Bro gas fixtures 14
McGuire M groc 14
McKeigan Owen groc 14
McKinley Thos W tob 14
McLean Allen groc 14
McQuade John d gds 14
McVeigh M notions 14
Nagle Fred var 14
Neale J W pipes 14
Nell J groc 12
Newbert J J station'y 14
Nobbamaer Fred conf 14
O'Brien W trim 14
O'Donnell M liquors 10
O'Neil John rags 14
Oeken L tobac 10
Palmer J H groc 13
Parker Henry d gds 14
Patton Dan groc 14
Paulin Chas furn 14
Paulin W H furn 14
Peck Alfred tobac 14
Peters Jos flour 14
Pile Wilson H drugs 11
Pile Wilson H p med 4
Pohl E O tin 14
Portne , & Co d gds 10
Power P groc 13
Quinton Mrs E d gds 14
Ramscan Bridget rope 11
Ramsey John groc 14
Ratto Stephen groc 14
Raymond S shoes 14
Redstreke J M jewel 14
Reed J S drugs 14
Reed J S pat med 4
Reese John E liquor 12
Ribble N tobac 14
Roberts Geo E trim 14
Robinson Jas tin 14
Rodgers Sam groc 14
Roenner A prov 14
Rogers Pat groc 14
Rohe Jos groc 14
Rosel M M shoes 14
Ryan J & M liquors 12
Ryan Thos groc 14
Ryder D groc 14
Ryder Thos groc 14
Satin J M hats 14
Sangston J H var 13
Savage J groc 13
Schatz M groc 14
Scheffer H conf 14
Schmauss & Lee groc 12
Schnell Chas tobac 14
Schoch Fred groc 14
Schwerger A var 14
Schwink John conf 14
Scipher Marg groc 14
Sebert & Artman tin 14
Seeber P conf 14
Seery Pat groc 14
Selby & Martin tobac 14
Semple W notions 14
Seynave Mad shoes 14
Shannessy J M var 14
Sharp Geo L cloth 14
Sheehan Pat groc 14
Shimp Wm groc 14
Shultz Wm conf 14
Siemon H stoves 14
Simpson A B d gds 14
Simpson & Burton d gds 12
Smith T H groc 14
Smith Chris groc 14
Smith J W & Son conf 14
Smith H tobac 14
Snyder J var 14
Sparks J J tobac 14
Spellman Jas tobac 14
Spencer Eliza queensw 14
Stewart G drugs 14
Stewart G pat med 4
Stewart Sam groc 14
Stillwell & Bro iron 14
Stockman Jno conf 14
Storm W groc 14
Street S millinery 14
Suares Alvaro tobac 14
Stylir Wm var 14
Sweeney Jane groc 14
Taylor J T groc 12
Teaf John S conf 14
Tice U C d gds 14
Titing John groc 14
Toner P shoes 14
Town T W coal 14
Trainer E liquors 12
Tuft John conf 14
Turner Chas groc 14
Turner Marg d gds 14
Twaddell John P flour 12
Ulmer A shoes 14
Unverzagt N conf 14
Vansant Chas tobac 14
Vetri F furs 14
Vogelpohls HG stoves 14
Volkman H conf 14
Waddock Cath liq 12
Walsh N teas 14
Walters Chas tobac 14
Walton M shoes 14
Watt J & Son groc 7
Ward Mary var 14
Welsh J & Son d gds 14
Wheeler B furn 14
Weisler John groc 14
Weissenger J W groc 14
Wilhelm H tin 14
Williams Thos groc 14
Willmire Henry conf 14
Wise G D pictures 14
Wright Geo coal 14
Wright Isaac K & Son coal 14
Wright Dav stoves 14
Zerman F drugs 14
Zerman F pat med 4
Zener Wesley tobac 14

Fourth Ward.

Abraham J K clothing 14
Abrahams H clothing 14
Ackerman J clothing 14
Adams J W shoes 14
Adler Isaac clothing 14
Ahern D umbrellas 14
Ahrndt F tobacco 14
Aiken D feed 14
Aiken Jas liquor 12
Alexander S clothing 14
Alexander Sim cloth 14
Allen G W & Co drugs 14
AlienGW&Co pat med 4
Allen Geo grocer 14
Anderson A stationery 14
Anger H tobacco 14
Armstrong E liquor 12
Armstrong F shoes 14
Arthur R M grocer 10
Armstrong J furn 14
Backenheimer A cloth 14
Bailey W clothing 14
Baird Jas queensw 14
Baird James grocer 14
Baker E L clothing 14
Bardet H confec 14
Barry Robt variety 14
Barton Mich clothing 14
Barton Bridget junk 14
Barton G C hats 14
Barton & Bro hats 14
Bascom A R furniture 14
Bayne Hannan grocer 14
Beale E drugs 13
Beale E pat med 4
Bear A shoes 14
Bears Hugh grocer 12
Beatman Wm grocer 14
Beason G furniture 14
Becht F & L flour 14
Beebe J W hats 14
Bechler Jacob tobacco 14
Bell M grocer 14
Bellman Mary confec 14
Benjamin D tobacco 14
Bente H W confec 14
Bispham J L drugs 13
Bispham J L pat med 4
Blizzard J E drugs 14
Blizzard J E pat med 4
Bloomer M shoes 14
Blumenthal L clothing 14
Boat Theo confec 14
Bond John provisions 12
Bookbinder S clothing 14
Bradley James tobac 14
Brady Jas liquor 12
Brady J E herbs 14
Brandt C confec 14
Brecklnbridge W shoes 14
Brewster A J shoes 14
Briggs Wm dry goods 14
Briggs A clothing 14
Britton H clothing 14
Briscoe Mary liquor 12
Brooks E F dry goods 14
Brown W E queensw 14
Brown W feed 14
Brugger John confec 14
Buckley Sid shoes 14
Bunting Sam pipes 14
Burcher H furniture 14
Burgheim P clothing 14
Burkhart T furniture 14
Burns Jos A confec 14
Burns L rags 14
Burns Jas liquors 12
Burns S M lamps 14
Burnside W dry goods 14
Casimpa A grocer 14
Cain Maurice grocer 14
Callahan R & Bro stoves 14
Callahan R & Bro stoves 13
Callahan R & Bro stoves 13
Callahan J W saddlery 14
Caporom Peter confec 14
Cardwell John tobacco 14
Carney B L hats 14
Carney John chima 14
Carney John furniture 14
Carr Charles bedding 14
Carr D grocer 14
Carr Chas W carpets 14
Carr James clothing 14
Carroll A J teas 13
Carter E varieties 14
Carter John grocer 14
Casey Michael rags 14
Cassidy E stoves 14
Cassidy John confec 14
Cassidy B junk 14
Cavitt James junk 14
Child R A furnishing 14
Clad V tins 14
Coffin Thomas grocer 14
Cohen R tobacco 14
Cohen John tobacco 14
Coleman J H grocer 14
Collins John grocer 14
Conecker Geo tobac 14
Conley Timothy cloth 14
Conlin James grocer 14
Conner Gilbert rags 14
Conner P clothing 14
Connerton John conf 14
Connerton & Gallagher liquors 12
Connerton & Gallagher liquors 12
Connor Pat tobacco 14
Connor P K hats 14
Connor Wm clothing 14
Coogan Owen clothing 14
Cooke Saml varieties 14
Cooke Wm grocer 14
Cooper A clothing 14
Cooper P tobacco 14
Cope & Wiler coal 12
Corcoran Mat music 14
Corson B A tobacco 14
Courtney H grocer 14
Costers Sol clothing 14
Crane C furniture 14
Crane C Jr confec 14
Cranston M tinware 14
Crossin Thos tobacco 14
Cruce P N grocer 11
Cuff James grocer 14
Curtin Robert grocer 14
Daly John furniture 14
Davidson A & J dry g 14
Dealy James findings 14
Deargati H tobacco 14
Debruyn A clothing 14
Dempsey J shoes 14
Depee N W clothing 14
Develin John tobacco 14
Devine M shoes 14
Devinney Thos grocer 14
Dinsman S A tobacco 14
Dinen Bridget grocer 14
Doak J N hardware 14
Doak David hardware 14
Dobbins Geo grocer 14
Dolan Mich grocer 14
Dolphin G F trimmings 14
D'Oller Henry grocer 12
Donahy Denis cloth 14
Donahue P furniture 14
Doran John grocer 14
Dotterer A grocer 13
Dotterer Amos grocer 14
Dougherty Jas liquors 12
Doyle John grocer 14
Doyle B J liquors 12
Dreifus S clothing 14
Drewry M clothing 14
Duffy James grocer 14
Dugan & Son provis 14
Dunn M shoes 14
Eakin R teas 14
Eckstein M shoes 14
Ehrlick D dry goods 14
Eickhoff L confec 14
Eickhoff Louis confec 14
Elfreth C P drugs 14
Elfreth C P pat med 4
Elenbrogan E dry gds 14
Elliott Ambrose B tin 14
Englander P R cloth 14
Ernst Charles notions 14
Ethrington John tobac 14
Evans B M grocer 14
Fabian Samuel cloth 14
Fabian A cloth 14
Falkenberg B drugs 14
Falkenberg B pat med 4
1 Farley M shoes 14
2 Farley M shoes 14
Farmer Henry liquor 12
Farrell Jos queensw 14
Fauth C M tobacco 14
Fay J shoes 14
Felleman A clothing 14
Fenner Hester confec 14
Fenton E & McCofferty dry goods 10
Ferris John grocer 14
Field Paul J hardware 14
Finnegan John grocer 14
FinnigenWm crockery 14
Finnerty M grocer 14
Fish Levi clothing 14
Fisher M tobacco 14
Fitzgerald Edw prod 14
Fitzgerald E pictures 14
Fitzgerald M china 14
Flanagan J grocer 14
Flannery P rags 14
Fleck John liquor 12
Fleming Saml shoe fds 14
Flemming J J soap 14
Flinn Daniel grocer 14
Flinn Thomas grocer 14
Florsheim H clothing 14
Forst Andrew confec 14
Forsyth H clocks 14
Foster F books 14
Foulke Kate dry goods 14
Fouracre Saml dry gds 14
1 Fox F A furniture 14
2 Fox F A furniture 14
Franklin Sugar Refinery sugar 10
Fries A shoes 14
Frish Valen confec 14
Fritz Annie provis 14
Fullaway C paper 14
Fulton Catharine tob 14
Fury L furniture 14
Gallaher W furniture 14
Gallaher J grocer 13
GallaherJohn clothing 14
Gallaher Jas grocer 14
Gallgher Ber grocer 14
Gaskerman B confec 14
Garvin Martin cloth 14
Gegan John drugs 14
Gegan John pat med 4
Gehbauer Fred confec 14
Geigler W grocer 14
Gelson Wm clothing 14
Gengenbach F confec 14
Gentner Christ confec 14
Gerizen A clothing 13
Gibb John carpets 10
Gibbes W notions 14
Gies Fred grocer 14
Gilbert James notions 14
Gillan Patrick grocer 14
Gillespie J shoes 14
Goldsmith R dry gds 14
Goldsmith M clothing 14
Goldstone B M cloth 14
Gonzales Joseph tobac 14
Gorden A tin 14
Gorden & Young liq 12
Gorman P clothing 14
Gorman M A rags 13
Grace James grocer 14
Grimley Barnet confec 14
Gugenheim B dry gds 14
Gunn James shoes 14
Haertrich C confec 14
Hagen Owen grocer 14
Hagerty Wm clothing 14
Hagerty & Co liquor 12
Hahn J shoes 14
Haines John B drugs 14
Haley Sarah trim 14
Hammill S J variety 14
Hammill H J clothing 14
Hamilton W soap 14
Hand T R jeweler 14
Handun John iron 14
Hannaker J clothing 14
1 Harris Isaac cloth 14
2 Harris Isaac cloth 14
Harris Jas L hardware 14
Hartman J tobacco 14
Harvey Jas clothing 14
Hass Leah clothing 14
Hauber C leather 14
Hayes R shoes 14
Hazzard J P paper 14
Henrici H hats 14
Henry James clothing 14
Henry James provis 14
Hennesy Dennis junk 14

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Chance R C spices 14
Co-operative Coal Co coal 14
Clark J C & Son books 12
Campbell J O fruit 10
Costas J mdse 12
Cromelein G & Son liq 12
Carter W T & Co coal 8
Cavelli P fruit etc 14
Chase M produce 12
Castner, Stickney & Wellington coal 10
Clearfield Coal Co coal 12
Clark & Roberts coal 10
Comyges W D bricks 10
Carpenter & Wilson iron 12
Cox, Bro & Co coal 10
Camden Iron Works iron 3
Cabeen & Co iron 3
Cochran W G & Co liq 10
Cain, Hacker & Cook coal 5
Callender T R & Co books 13
Carstairs & McCabe liquors 7
Cooper W C confec 14
Cruikshank & Co paper 14
Hambleton J perfume 14
Huff T produce 14
Howe J C & Co d grods 1
Heppard & Honiger var 10
Hutchinson P S d goods 3
Harper A R jewelry 14
Harding W W books 13
Himmelwright F E 4pm drugs 14
Harrington, Goodman & Co var 5
Harrison, Havemyer & Co sugar 3
Hubbard A books 14
Hall, Bulkley & Co coal 3
Halbach L Seiger liq 10
Heaton & Co coal 10
Haas & Brennizer coal 9
Harned & Ogle coal 12
Hagey & Knowles iron 10
Hastings & Co oil 14
Huddle, Darlington & Co coal 12
Hamberger & Co coal 12
Honeybrook Coal Co coal 7
Hammitt, Neal & Co coal 10
Heilner P coal 10
Hunter H A coal 10
Hart T F books 14
Hall N D coal 12
Hogan J var 14
Howell R S oil 12
Henry T & Bro cotton 14
Hohenfels & Henly liq 12
Harrison Bros & Co drugs 10
Heraty & Rogers tea 10
Herr & Wagner sugar 3

Hannis H S & Co liq 3
Hellfricht W var 14
Hinchcliffe, Clarke & Co produce 12
Hendrick & Thomas groceries 5
Hevener P liquors 12
Heald J wool 8
Ives G H var 13
Ivins E fruit 14
Irving & Leiper d goods 3
Ingram W teas 10
Isaacks L clothing 14
Ives B F produce 14
Jeanes J & Co fruit 8
Jayne D & Son 2pm drugs 3
Jardan S A silverware 12
Jones R coal 10
Jenkins H coal 14
Justice, Bateman & Co wool 1
Jardan & Co groceries 3
Jackson O & Bro liq 12
Jaggus B F & Co fruit 12
Jones A L varieties 14
Jacobs T H & Co liq 10
Jordan P J liquors 12
Jack W carriages 14
Jackson & Moore prod 14
Knight E C & Co groc 1
Killogg H & Co groc 3
Kirberg H d goods 3
Krider & Biddle silver 14
Keocker L M jewelry 14
Kendrick I J oil 10
Killion & Co liq & tea 10
Krider J guns 13
Keystone Zinc Co zinc 12
Kear & Co coal 12
Knickerbocker Ice Co ice 12
Knickerbocker Coal Co coal 13
Karcher D M furniture 10
Keyser A dry goods 14
Kraft & Rich furniture 12
Kerr A & Bro salt 12
Knight C B & Bro prod 7
Kirkpatrick W H liq 2
Kaiser C liq 12
Kirk S W tobacco 14
Kittanning Coal Co coal 10
Keystone P. & Manf'g Co iron 14
Lewis Wharton & Co dry goods B
Lewis Bros & Co dry goods A
Love A H dry goods 4
Leonard, Son & Co dry goods 1
Lea I & Co dry goods A
Larned & Starr d goods 1
Lewis & Co dry goods 1
Lance, Walker & Co wool 7
Lafourcade W L var 7
Lewis & Atkins coal 12
Longstreth & Boulton liquors 10
Love, Boyer & Co coal 10
Leary W A books 14
Lenig C d rugs 3
Lenig C F & G G drugs 8
Lavens John liquors 12
Leiber B & Son liquors 10
Lewis Charles fruit 13
Lister Bros phosphates 12
Lloyd & Heisler fruit 12
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co coal 1
Lee G silver 14
Lea T R silver 14
Longenbach A furni 14
Lockwood W E & E D collars 14
Lyman C A iron 12
Lanning J P dry goods 13
Lelar R G tobacco 14
Lesseuer L liquors 12
Lewis J T & Bro white lead 8
Martin L & Co mdse 14
McCahen W J & Co groc 3
McNally W M liquors 12
Moseley N B liquors 14
Merinee A liquors 10
Mitchell & Allen liq 10
Myer L furniture 14
McFarland W tobacco 14
Moore & York furni 14
Mench C B & Co furni 10
Miller A furniture 14
Musgrave J glasses 14
Mastbaum S clothing 14
McKinley John furni 14
Mutz P furniture 14
Mc Kagg W produce 14
Moore J P produce 14
Mcallan & Son liquors 12
McMenamy C books 14
Moore F L varieties 14
Myers & Arnold coal 14
Mahonoy Coal Co coal 10
May, Patterson & Co 10
Montelius Wm coal 12
Miller J coal 14
Moody W F coal 12
McLaughlin D J coal 12
Malin C H & Co iron 10
Mears G coal 10
Maule W coal 14
Mt Carmel & Locust Mountain Coal Co coal 10
Mitchell G H coal 12
Middleton J tobacco 13
McReynolds W perfu 14
Moshanon Coal Co coal 8
Morris G C coal 12
Morris G W coal 14
Mines John coal 10
Morris G C & Co coal 12
Massman A E liquors 13
Myers H & J liquors 10
McHenry A R mdse 12
Moland W & Son prod 8
Miller, Dippy & Co prov 3
Meigs & Bro dry goods 1
Milne C J dry goods 6
Magee R varieties 10
Moss & Co varieties 10
Maloney M fruit 14
McAleer M grocer 14
Marquez F tobacco 14
Moorby C & Co rags 14
Morris, Tasker & Co iron 1
Morgan N E varieties 14
Mackellar, Smith & Jordan varieties 9
Markley E C & Son paper 14
Nyce C B coal 12
National Iron Co iron 3
Norwood Coal Co coal 10
Northampton Slate Co slate 14
Newlin E G chains 14
Neff R K fruit 7
Neinman H F prod 13
Newell Wm mdse 14
Nolen C W mdse 10
Neal & McBride liq 11
Newbold J L liq 12
Noblit, Brown & Noblit hardware 10
Noblit Brown & Noblit bedding 10
Naylor & Co iron 10
Orne J H & Co carp 1
Oelberman & Tiedeman clothing 3
Oliver J M liq & fruit 12
Ohl A mdse 14
O'Kane P vinegar 14
Otto G W & Co min wa 14
Outerbridge D A & Co produce 14
Patterson & Co cot 3
Price, Parrish & Co d goods 1
Peterson T & Bro bks 4
Potter & Ebb wool 7
Piquignot C & A watch 10
Pardee & Co coal 3
Parvin G W coal 13
Powell & Wigton coal 8
Parker R M coal 12
Pine Knott Coal Co coal 12
Phoenix Refining Co oil 12
Penrose Massey & Co mdse 10
Phoenix Iron Co iron 1
Phila coal Co coal 7
Peacock Bros liq 10
Powell B G liq 10
Powelton Coal and Iron Co coal 10
Pattison & Craig fruit 10
Penna Steel Co steel 10
Powell W H fruit 14
Phillips M mdse 13
Pohl P fruit 14
Phillips & Bro fruit 12
Porter W G & Son pro 10
Postlhwaite & Co pro 10
Parker J B mdse 7
Peace & Balfour va 14
Pancoast K shoes 13
Peters W furniture 14
Pritchett & Baugh leather 3

Pancoast & Maule iron 7
Preist R tobacco 14
Pelletier W liq 12
Peterson J confec 14
Pelly F groc 14
Pennington J & Son books 12
Potter J E books 12
Quintard, Ward & Co coal 10
Rosenthal L tob 14
Ralston & Biddle dye stuffs 3
Roach J C d gds 10
Ryan C tea 14
Reikert & Bro coal 10
Rothermel R coal 14
Roberts Run Coal Co coal 10
Read C M pumps 14
Roberts A P & Co iron 16
Rasko F liq 12
Rommel J Jr coal 10
Robb & Son liq 12
Repplier Gordon coal 5
Reynolds O liq 12
Rerchner L coal 14
Reese J S guano 6
Reiff & Harvey gro 4
Reifsnyder J & Co wool 10
Richardson B hardw 13
Raphael C var 14
Rentoul W J gro 14
Rogers S drugs 14
Rhoads & Springer tobacco 14
Roland Raphael liq 12
Stewart J L oil 12
Street J & Co coal 10
Sparks T shot 5
Spillessy H & Co liq 12
Smith C F oil 11
Shafton Coal Co coal 10
Snyder & Shoemaker coal 12
Shamokin Coal Co 10
Scott J C & Sons coal 7
Sharp, Weiss & Co coal 6
Simnickson & Co coal 9
Skouse & Baum liq 10
Spring J B var 14
Samuel E iron 12
South Mountain Iron Co iron 10
Shoemaker H F coal 12
Smith C W coal 13
Stockdale & Co liq 10
Sweeney J rags 14
Swaby J H liq 12
Sanderson W & Son chairs 13
Strong W L & Co d gds 3
Smith H P & W P d gd A
Shortridge, Borden & Co d gds C
Shannon E teas 7
Slack & Southwick wool 4
Sewell & Meech jew 7
Stokes, Caldwell & Co dry goods B
Stewart J T & Co d gd C
Stehley E M oil 11
Schroderer J F prod 12
Scattergood S S fruit 9
Stedman H liq 12
Snyder J sugar 13
Sulger & Co oils 14
Sutterley G H liq 9
Shemaker & Thomas mdze 12
Sauer C shoes 14
Schaible L var 14
Sugden J furn 13
Sherborne T P & Son furniture 10
Schroderer G conf 14
Stevenson Bros & Co oil 10
Smith L desks 14
Sonberg H var 14
Simon H clo 14
Schuneman F conf 14
Stetlow J N carp 14
Schmedt J G jew 14
Smith & Campion furn 10
Spafford & Clark cool 7
Senn G W tob 14
Stone H C & Co hardw 14
Shivers C drugs 14
Suerwood J W flow 14
Stewart P pat med 1
Shatz M gro 14
Simmons G W & Bro variet 3
Shetzline R A prod 14
Sonder & Adams mdz 7
Schwerin C tob 14
Smith W M tob 14
Setley & Son prod 14
Suizberger & Co liq 12
Trenwith J books 14
Tynberg & Co var 12
Tiers J tea 8
Tevis & Broome game 14
Thompson J C coal 10
Taylor & Parrish coal 12
Taylor & Parrish do 14
Thomas B B & Co iron 10
Tucker C coal 12
Taylor R & Co mdze 14
Taylor, Bast & Lindsay coal 3
Tobias J F & Co liq 8
Thompson & Benson tea 8
Troth J N fruit 14
Tolobert B J C drugs 14
Tyndale C J stoves 14
Thomson, Son & Co hardware 5
Todd W prod 14
Thomas M var 14
Thompson J paper 14
Tatham Bros lead 14
Thompson & Co var 14
Tygh P tob 14
Taber, Harbert & Co oil 12
Tatem & Davenport prod 14
Thompson B P prod 14
Unruh J trunks 12
Vitz Bros var 10
Volmer W liq 12
Vandusen & Bro coal 5
Virtue & Yorston bks 12
White J T wood 14
Worl Bros & Co prod and liq 12
Ward & Johnson mdz 12
Whitney Bros glass 9
Wallace H & Co liq 5
Wilkinson C fruit 12
Winter & Co conf 14
Worthless Co furn 14
Weber R groc 14
Wright J R & Son coal 14
Will J H shoes 14
Warner J clo 14
Weiss F A furn 12
Westmoreland Coal Co coal 7
Weaver F stoves 14
Wiler & Moss hardw 14
Wister & Bolton var 14
Worthington B C tob 14
Waupop W rags 14
Wells & Buck d gds 8
Warne W jew 5
Wright R G A var 10
Warburton W F hats 12
Wood R D & Son d gd 2
Wood R D & Co iron 1
Watts J silver 14
Way J T & Co d gds 3
Whitman E G & Co confec 14
Wernwag & Co d gds 3
Wharton, Atkinson & Co d gds A
Wolfe & Co d gds 10
Watson W & Co d gd 1
Workman & Co mdze 14
Warden, Frew & Co mdze 3
Waring, King & Co oil 10
Wright P & Sons mdze 3
Woodhouse mdze 14
Weld, Nagle & Co coal 10
Walter, Donaldson & Co coal 12
Whitney G liq 12
Walker S & Co books 14
Whitney, McCray & Co coal 7
Wanamaker & Co coal 5
Whitman C T tob 10
Welgan & Weibles coal 12
Wright, Cook & Co iron 12
White J R coal 11
Willing & Devereaux iron 10
Winterstern G W coal 12
Walker J liq 10
Walton, Lippincott & Scott furn 12
Walden, Koehn & Co liquors 3
Wharton J W prod 14
Watson G W & Co prod 14
Ward G M prod 14
Ware & Schmutz prod 12
Young J L B 4 p m dr 14
Young J T tea 12
Yard & Conner spices 14
Zeller W B books 14
Zimmerling C & J sug 3
Zurn L prod 10

Sixth Ward,
From Chesnut to Market and Seventh to the Delaware.

Adams R H clothing 13
Alexander, Bush & Atkinson notions 4
Atkinson S G variety 10
Allen W D books 14
Ashton E A mach'ry 3
Aumont J E groc 3
Aul J A & Co teas 7
Armstrong A & K tob 13
Aubin P J wool 4
Auerbach S groc 3
Atwater, Thompson & Co prod 12
American Tea Co tea 10
Averill & Barlow, fur 12
Albertson & Bro d gds 7
Altemus, Cook & Co lamps 12
Allen & Bro china 7
Ashley H dry goods 14
Aubin T glue 12
Booth John wool 7
Boyd S grs 7
Bullock & Sons wool B
Brown D S & Co d gds C
Beenners & Co glass 12
Bond & Osterloch teas 9
Bailey & Lang prov 12
Burneson T prov 12
Brice W & Co prov 1
Boyd W S & Co prov 2
Beatty & Hay liq'rs etc 2
Baumgardner D L ropes etc 12
Baugh & Sons lime 8
Bishop E groc 11
Berger & Scranton d gds 7
Bush E millinery 14
Bickerton T B & Co va 12
Bodine Wm tob 12
Byrnes John J carpet 12
Baker A G H tob 14
Babe J tob 14
Bartlett W F shoes 14
Baugh, Farrell & Warner paper 10
Biddle E C & J books 10
Bates L M & Co d gds 12
Bacon A W dry goods 13
Bancroft, Maroll & Co variety 13
Barry D & Co d gds 12
Burbach & Bush d gds 12
Benke & Keifer hos'y 10
Barnard, Armstrong & Co sewing silk 14
Barber J R groc 10
Boland R fruit 14
Bloomingdale & Rhine dry goods 4
Bennet & Co dry goods 10
Bower W S & Co millin'y 10
Baines G B trunks 14
Binswinger, Heilbrun & Klein dry goods 8
Black John S dry goods 3
Boker Bros shoes 3
Bunting J S cloths 8
Baer L M va 10
Bailey T W watches 13
Burke Bros va 14
Brown F 4 p m drugs 13
Benton Bros pens 14
Butler B F dry goods 3
Brown T W & M d gds 2
Bond & Biddle tea 7
Billington J H & Co va 12
Baton A J dry goods 3
Chambers A H variety 14
Cassady W W watches 12
Casey A C variety 13
Caldwell & Mason va 12
Cummings & Co glue 13
Conkle S A cords 14
Church J P va 7
Cochran & Gillespie tobacco 7
Chester, Patrick & Co variety 12
Colladay, Wout & Co variety B
Cummings S S va 10
Collins & Son paper 5
Culbert J rags 14
Copper & Fry va 3
Cope E R paper 10
Cannon Bros va 13
Campbell J W prod 12
Catherwood J H & Co tea 9
Callahan Bros d gds 8
Clark M soap 14
Corson & Young prod 12
Coon Bros & Co prod 5
Claghorn & Conover prod 7
Cruft & Young, mdse 12
Chapman & Martin dry goods 2
Cadbury & Thomas dry goods A
Craig T H & Co d gds 3
Campbell, Knowles & Co dry goods 3
Cochran & Russell cotton 1
Cohen H variety 5
Clark C W shades 14
Cooper & Bro watch cases 13
Collins C S variety 14
Clark O H & Co mdse 14
Cotter J & Co shoes 7
Culver & Kelly hdw 3
Chalfant, Cox & Co va 3
Campbell J & Co fruit 10
Cadmus & Co shoes 11
Crawford & Buckley va 10
Corney W P prov 14
Conover, Dorff & Co shoes 2
Coyle J H variety 7
Chandler & Hart shoes 7
Craycroft B B & Co prov 3
Craycroft B B & Co prov 12
Dickson J hats 14
Daliet & Co soap 5
Brown W A & Co umb 10
Doughton, Renshaw & Wilkins dry goods 7
Dobson W H & Co notions 7
Datz & Middenddorf notions 14
Donaghue C groc 6
Dollard M variety 14
Day H M dry goods 10
Dawson, Judd & Co dry goods 1
Dobbins J B pat med 4
Dodd J prod 7
Dixon, Sharpless & Co prod 3
DeHaven & Co liquors 7
Davis & Foulke wool 7
Depuy T carpets 10
Dale A F liquors 12
Deacon & Haywood va 14
Douglas A tobacco 14
Decan E M shoes 14
Duxberry & Glenn pap 13
Ditman Jos paper 10
Duxberry C Jr paper 14
Dubois J dry goods 12
Dreifus H dry goods 14
Earley, Harris & Co shoes 12
Edwards & Lawrence clothing 12
Ettinger & Ulman clothing 12
Evans & Leach cloth'g 13
Eby E C & Co groc 2
Epler & Sons prod 12
Eldridge W H liquors 12
Earle J D mdse 12
Eagleton Man Co iron 12
Evans T R shoes 14
Eakins Geo plate 14
Elliott A G paper 13
Emack J D slates 12
Evans Geo O hosiery 9
Eagle Collar Co collars 13
Evans C T dry goods 13
Eckstein Wm d gds 13
Fearon & Smith groc 1
Flanagan Bros gro and liquors 9
Furguson J D prod 10
Furguson Bros mdse 14
Fry P F groc 3
Foulke S C carpets 12
Forepaugh & Son fur 10
Fraley & Paxon va 13
Fraser Wm dry goods 7
Fitler J R pat med 1
Fleishman J variety 13
Fricke J E twine 14
Fleisher S B & M va 10
Fairman C Co d gds 7
Fry S B dry goods 7
Farr T H variety 12
Field C variety 13
Fiesh A D & Co variety 10
Fernald & Laverty va 14
Flitcraft & Co paper 7
Fenton & Thompson dry goods B
Farnum John & Co dry goods 3
Freeman H G & Co dry goods 3
Falkner N B & Co d gds 10
Flemming & Potter coal 14
Freeland W W hats 10
Furbish M A & Son machinery 10
French S S groc 10

Garden C H & Co straw goods 1
Graff & Watkin shoes 2
Greenbaum & Co clothg 13
Goldsmith I clothing 13
Goldsmith I clothing 13
Gans, Leibman & Co dry goods 3
Greenwald, Vogel & Co dry goods 7
Greenwald F clothing 7
Greenwald Bros clothg 10
Gsge D F variety 3
Grant G W watches 13
Green C S books 14
Gratz E J & Co d gds 3
Gillilan J N dry goods 5
Greiner N cotton 10
Grattan E N station'y 12
Grundy Bros wool 5
Gregg Bros wool 3
Grady & Keefe soap 3
Girard Mercantile Co wool 2
Gladding J & Son bks 14
Granlus & Norris d gds 4
Gilbert H S & Co va 14
Griffith & Son variety 12
Goodman C variety 10
Graff G W prod 10
Geff J L variety 14
Greiola C P variety 10
Gardom & paints 14
Gilbert Wm tin 14
Garret C S & Bros paper 3
Gill T R & Co d goods 5
Gross & Voght d goods 12
Glenn John paper 13
Greene & Co wool 4
Holstien O variety 10
Hough J L & Co groc 3
Homer, Sanger & Co prod 7
Haverstick L & Co dry goods 14
Hains & Eastburn dolls 12
Harding H J dolls 13
Haines E A variety 14
Hall L & Co variety 10
Heydrick W W variety 13
Hill & Mole dry goods 12
Hulbut, Shantz & Co variety 10
Harris C E dry goods 14
Hartman J rags 14
Harris B M paper 10
Hansell W S & Son harness 8
Hay, McDevitt & Co yarn 2
Herring & Dengler confec 9
Hooley B & Son d gds 9
Hemphill & Co tobac 6
Hollowbush & Carey books 10
Henderson & Son hats 10
Hunter Bro hats 7
Hirsch Bros umbrellas 14
Hand J C & Co hardw 1
Hait J M prov 14
Herzberg & Bro notions 7
Hill & Co perfumery 13
Henry & Riley rags 14
Hague M prod 14
Hickman G W tob 10
Hand J F Jr stoves 14
Hollingsworth W va 13
Heiskel, Shaw & Walker wool 2
Huggard John d gds 9
Hughes Geo & Co d gds 7
Hovey T S & Bro s d gds 9
Hoyt, Sprague & Co dry goods A
Hughes W H & C d gds 1
Hughes W variety 3
Harper W E watches 14
Hunt E H tobacco 14
Henning A variety 14
Hallowell, Branson & Co dry goods 3
Harding & White gro 7
Hart S C drugs 14
Hamilton W H d gds 12
Hall E dry goods 3
Homer N & Son variety 10
Howell Bro paper 1
Hodgson J B oils 10
Ingraham W I P d gds 12
Irvins & Deltz carpets 3
Irwin W & Co bottlers 14
Irwin I W tobacco 14
Jones, Warner & Co dry goods 1
Janney O S & Co mdse 2
Johnson T J W & Co books 5
Jones B M & Co groc 12
Jones, Barnes & Co oils 3
Jones C & Son variety 13
Johnson & Child d gds 3
Johnson Geo R va 14
Kellogg & Sons prod 5
Kirkpatrick & Sons leather 5
Kemper J A variety 8
Ketler D L tobacco 12
Kruger H & Co china 8
Koshland H tobacco 14
Kennedy S W variety 14
Kay & Bro books 7
Keystone Collar Co col 7
Knott G F shoes 10
Kerberg R & Co cloths 3
Kibler, Chaffee & Co va 3
Keyser & Brown d gds 13
Krickbaum A B clothg 12
Kohn, Adler & Co mil 3
Kaufman & Co variety 10
Knight R B prov 3
Kupfer & Silverman clothing 11
Keller J W variety 13
Longstreth & Co tea 10
Love J B & Co groc 1
Lougheim Bros cloths 10
Lancaster & Izzard va 10
Leob Jos tobacco 14
Leopold S cloths 13
Ladman J watches 13
Laing C hats 10
Love C H variety 10
Little Thos dry goods 10
Lafourcade, Irwin & Co dry goods 1
Little A R & Co d gds 1
Lee Bros & Co d goods 8
Lees H C variety 14
Longstreth, Maison & Co hardware 3
Lamond J tea 7
Lees J dry goods 12
Lowieson C variety 14
Lacy & Margantheim variety 12
Lauferty J & Son hats 10
Lipman H L variety 13
Lee J saddlery 7
Landreth & Sons seeds 5
Lindsay & Blakiston books 7
Lea T T & Co d goods 14
Leland, Allen & Bates dry goods 3
Lungren & Vanfossen dry goods 12
Leowi Bros buttons 12
Linn J R variety 14
McCalla & Son cloths 12
Murtha W hosiery 13
McQueen A D lamps 12
Magee T variety 13
McCullough J H va 12
Manning N B tobac 14
Martin & Wolfe d gds 3
Mann W variety 7
Miles T & Son shoes 5
Milligan Geo A d gds 10
Morris & Lewis d gds 3
Moore & Carlisle va 9
Mundell J & Co va 7
Milligan H watches 12
Martin O variety 14
Moore C twine 14
Magarge Bro paper 3
McLean H carpets 10
Magarge C & Co paper 8
Mead A H paper 12
McFarland & Bro paper 10
Mead A W rags 14
Morgan, Bush & Co dry goods C
Maddock W L prov 7
McFadden G H cotton 12
Myer & Dickerson d gds 3
Morill & Campbell d gds 7
Murphy's W F Sons va 13
McCallum, Crease & Sloan carpets 1
Mitchell G P confec 14
Mitchell R & Co wines 12
Marston T clothing 14
Miller G & Son fruit 10
Martin & Garrett groc 4
McMullen R trunks 14
Miller & Elder books 5
Moss & Co books 5
Moore A & Co variety 3
Morgan L millinery 3
Miller John prod 14
Monroe, Smalz & Co sha 3
Martin T J groc 12
Melick Master clothg 7
Mershon O mdse 14
Martin W P groc 9
Middleton R & Co mdse 7
Moore Bros mdse 12
McGlinsey & Son groc 3
McKeone & Vanhagan soap 1
Martin T J liquors 5

McCarrol & Fortescue variety 14
McComus, Ulman & Co dry goods 5
Moore H C & Co variety 7
Mendelsohn M & Co variety 14
Maybin A J dry goods 14
Myer & Lisseg d gds 12
Moore B C dry goods 13
Mullineaux R O yarn 14
McLean S & Co d gds 9
Newberger & Hockstadter clothing 7
Nichols, Price & Co dry goods 10
Nieman G W clothg 13
Nelson Bros dry goods 12
Needles W N oils 9
Owen T M cloths 12
Oeters C & Co liquors 12
Oltheimer & Woodward variety 9
Oppenheimer J D hos 14
Owen P mdse 12
Power John prod 7
Pohl H F prod 14
Prentice & Fitler var 10
Pennypacker Jno mdse 13
Potter P J variety 12
Pearce & Co fr variety 11
Philbin & Evanson var 14
Pratt M & Co hardw 8
Painter, Reed & Eldridge clothing 12
Penistan R liquors 12
Perry & Co clothing 14
Parker G W yarn 10
Parker, Custis & Co dry goods 6
Pierson & Landis cloths 7
Parry & Landis hats 11
Phleger G H dry goods 12
Parham & Blessing hats 8
Price J W variety 14
Peddle W R variety 14
Paton & Co dry goods 3
Russel Jas tobacco 10
Roberts T & Co groc 1
Rowley E H oils 3
Rettew T M & Co tob 10
Roehm Jos variety 14
Rudolph P & Co var 10
Rice, Rutter & Co bks 14
Runge G & Co buttons 10
Raleigh & Co variety 1
Rogers, Marshall & Co dry goods 9
Robertson & Co d gds 14
Rosenbaum M variety 12
Reese, Williamson & Co dry goods 7
Rainey C J dry goods 9
Ross, Schott & Co dry goods 1
Reizenstein & Bro clothing 11
Rosenthal M shirts 14
Robinson & Leidy var 12
Richardson J J conf 1
Randolph & Jenks cot 3
Read W F dry goods 7
Reese Geo B & Son dry goods 1
Rockhill & Wilson clothing 10
Smith W O prod 12
Scott W M prod 12
Sutter C E prod 12
Simmons & Bro oil 7
Sloan H & Son cotton 3
Stoughton J S prod 14
Shober & Co oil 3
Seiberling H J books 14
Smith & Ellis mdse 10
Smith F G mdse 13
Smith J G & Bro mdse 10
Shaw & Knowles mdse 14
Scott Williams & Co wool 3
Strong T J dry goods 10
Snell J & J variety 14
Sheenan J dry goods 12
Smith S B clock 11
Stanger & Asheroft va 14
Steinmetz Bros var 13
Snyder G B & Co carp 10
Sheeble & Rood wool 10
Spangler & J envel 14
Southwick J H paper 5
Server C & Son paper 9
Spencer C & Co var 10
Stukey J M variety 14
Silberman S & Co dry goods 11
Stuart Bros dry goods B
Selig M & Co dry goods 12
Skinner R W paper 11
Stern S & Son cloths 12
Stern & Troutman clothing 7
Sullivan & Bro d gds 9
Skinner & Test var 7
Scott F groc 7
Seidenbach M & Co d gds 3
Simmons J H tob 7
Shloss J & Bro clothg 7
Strouse J M shirts 12
Sower, Barnes & Co books 3
Shumway A A shoes 10
Scott J W variety 9
Scherr C L gro and liq 12
Stiltz Jno & Son clothg 13
Steel E T & Co cloths 8
Spencer W G & Co var 3
Scherr L A watches 11
Sommers J H d gds 3
Scott L B wool 10
Shiverick F H tob 14
Simpson H dry goods 12
Stets in Bro hats 14
Smith & Thomas clothing 14
Sneeble W F variety 14
Schofield F books 14
Simon J K books 14
Smith W M frames 14
Sullender & Paschal hats 14
Sheeble & Smith maps 14
Skelly P J books 13
Smith J B & Co books 7
Swan & Clark furn 10
Somers & Day d gds 12
Savage W E dry goods 10
Skerving & McGlinan variety 14
Simmons J rags 14
Taylor W & Co prov 4
Ten Brock & Bro prov 6
Trainer & Anderson prov 10
Troth Bros & Co prov 7
Thompson S S & Co prov 10
Thompson S S & Co prov 7
Testa T D prov 14
Trimble Wm mdse 14
Tyndale T & Co china 12
Thompson J P shoes 14
Turner & Wayne var 7
Thomas E W safes 12
Taylor G W shoes 8
Tilge F A variety 13
Thistle Jas shoes 14
Taomas J variety 14
Truit & Watson hardw 3
Toland & Cowan groc 3
Troutman & May cloth 7
Thorne F M groc 4
Thurgland G variety 14
Thornley John ladia rubber 3
Todd, Murphey & Co dry goods 1
Thalheimer & Hirsh shirts 14
Turner W J dry goods 3
Taylor C paper 10
Taggart H rags 14
Ulrich L & G tobacco 12
Underkoffer & Sons prov 13
Uhlinger W P furn 12
Vonte L C watches 13
Vandyke E H & Co liquors 7
Vezin C & Co variety 2
Volmer H dry goods 5
Valker C clothing 14
Valee F variety 12
White Bros & Co groc 1
Wiltbank S B prod 14
Wetherill M prod 12
Williamson D S tea 13
Warrington, Bennett & Co prod 5
Wiler S dry goods 7
Weidner A J lamps 12
Wanamaker G conf 14
Welkel E tobacco 12
Wilson & Atwood fur 12
Wallace W H variety 12
Watson J & Sons safes 10
Walter & Irwin tob 14
Wood I P & Co heaters 7
Wilson W 3d p m dgs 10
Wanamaker & Brown clothing 3
Wyl A variety 14
Wolfe H R tobacco 13
Wiltbank & Scattergood confec 10
Worthington, Twining & Co variety 10
Walstooat & Hooke liquors 10
West & Fobes d gds 5
Wilson & Bradbury dry goods 1
Winch A variety 10

Watson Jas watches 11
Werner, Ichner & Co dry goods 3
Wain & Leaming d gds 10
Wray & Co A d gds 4
Wright J S & E d gds 4
Werner, Rhoads & Co variety 5
Walter & Hutton var 3
Wendt & Steinhauser dry goods 10
Worthington B C & Son tobacco 13
Watkins W B dry gds 12
Watkins S P & Co d gds 9
Wilcox Bros dry goods 3
Weiner J variety 12
Walton W H & Co buttons 10
Wray E H variety 14
Weber John variety 14
Wonderley S & Son variety 12
Weiner & Co variety 12
Whilden A & Sons mdse B
Watson R H drugs 7
Walker Wm mdse 14
Watson John P yarn 12
Wells & Co paper 9
Wilcox J M & Co paper 3
Witham E jewelry 13
Wilcox J M & Co paper 8
Wiltbank W W dry gds 14
Wiltbank E jewelry 13
Yard E & Co d gds 10
Yard E & Co d gds 10
Yzell J W hats 14
Yzell T E books 12
Zeigler, McCurdy & Co books 14

Sixth Ward.
From Market to Arch sts

Adams P S brushes 14
Adams, Atkinson & Co dry goods 2
Adamson, Fetter & Co notions 4
Albany Linen Paper Collar Co S
Albrecht, Relkes & Smith pianos 12
Allaband R produce 10
Allen WH & GW hdwe 4
Allen & Clifford drugs 10
Allen John tobacco 14
Amer Bap Bd of Pub Books 10
Andry, Kovick & Dunk drugs 6
Anderson S M & Co dry goods 8
Andree, Hartel & Co calico 14
Armbruster J H hdw 9
Armstrong & Winebrenner syrup 12
Armstrong Wm herbs 14
Arrison J C furnishing 13
Artman, Dillinger & Co wood and willow 5
Asbury & Young queensware 14
Aub, Hackenberg & Co silk 3
Auge S T & Co d gds 10
Ayres Lippincott & Co hardware 6
Ayres H R notions 14
Eache R C notions 13
Bailey J T & Co bags 3
Bailey J J & Co notions 4
Baird John tobacco 10
Bamberger L & Co tob 9
Bancroft J A & Co books 4
Bannister & Co carpets 11
Barcroft & Co d goods B
Barber J & J S paper 10
Barker, Moore & Mein drugs 4
Barney & Taylor millinery goods 9
Barnes Bro & Heron hats 8
Baroux N P tobacco 14
Barrick D H & Co drugs 8
Barton Bros produce 14
Bash M furs 13
Batchelor Bros tob 14
Bates & Coates d goods 2
Bauer & Dunscomb blue 14
Baxter, Albert & Co wool 6
Bayard, Burns & Co notions 7
Bean, Turner & Co produce 9
Beatty W & Sons hdw 12
Behm, Gerhart & Co books 9
Behrens S notions 14
Benners Jacob furn 14
Bennett & Pennewell cotton yarn 4
Benson G A & Co groceries and liquors 5
Beringer Reuben, prod 9
Berry, Hurley & Co silks, etc A
Bettie & Bro wool 1
Bickle A variety 14
Biddle Hardware Co hardware A
Bispham S & Son groceries and liquor 7
Blakely John wool 10
Bliss T & Co books 10
Bockins G R & Co queensware 13
Bockins C G & Co notions 11
Bockins & Sommerill furnishing 12
Booth G & Co h furng 10
Borm & Bro cloth 9
Boyd & Shroud queensw 8
Boyd Neall shoddy 14
Bowers Bros paper 9
Brenniser & Atkins dry goods 4
Bridesburg Mfg Co machinery 2
Brooks Wm silks 9
Brookfield & Eck cloth 8
Brown C P variety 14
Brown S M bedding 14
Browning & Bros drugs A
Bryans Bros shoes 12
Buehler, Howard & Co hardware 2
Bullock & Crenshaw drugs 5
Bullock & Crenshaw pat med 2
Burkhart Wm J iron 10
Burns & Smucker groc and liquor 5
Burwell Wm hardw 12
Butler E H & Co books 6
Barker, Moore & Mein pat med 1
Benedict & B Mfg Co metal 3
Cady & Co brooms 14
Cain John W tob 10
Caldwell Wm W cloth 14
Calver J W & Son bon 11
Caldwell C P Mrs whips 12
Carpenter H L trim 10
Carroll Wm rags 10
Carroll A D & Co findgs 4
Carr Edw webbing 14
Carson T & Co notions 7
Cassiday S A shawls 10
Cattell A G & Co prod 1
Chambers & Bro fruit 10
Chambers & Cattell leather 5
Chase M M & Son findings 10
Chesebrough A F & Co fish 3
Chestnut JM & Co cloth 6
Christiani & Co perf 12
Claflin O S & Co shoes 1
Clarke D C notions 8
Clarenbach & Herder cutlery 12
Coates Bros wool 1
Collins Percival paper 11
Connor C J white gds 10
Conrad S dry goods 3
Conway Bros notions 3
Cooper, Jones & Cadbury plumbers 10
Cooper Thos brushes 14
Cottingham H W & Co grocers S
Cowpland J's Sons frames 14
Courtney J A tob 14
Coyle, Loughlin & Co grocers 3
Coyne G S & Co drugs 10
Cox G D & Co liquor 12
Cramer G B queensw 14
Crawford & Forbes drugs 15
Crawford & Forbes pat med 1
Cresswell, Slack & Grentnlwell dry gds A
Crowell & Granger dry goods 4
Culbert Jos cot goods 8
Cumberland Nail and Iron Co A
Cunningham, Glenn & Co tobacco 5
Cunningham & Hill worsted goods 13
Dale Bros & Co dry gds 9
Dale, Ross & Co silks 2
D'Ancona A furs 14
Dane Wm C hats 14

Darling A B & Co shoes 3
Datz & Middendorf not 13
Davis & Son John not 14
Davis, McKean & Co sugar 13
Dawson J & Son drugs 3
Dearnaley & Schofield wool and cotton 7
Dell Jas S clothing 5
Develin Jas confec 14
Deverell R R & A tea and coffee 9
Dewald P S & Co wood and willow 7
Dewees B F dry goods 9
Diesinger P hardware 14
Dobson John & James shoddy 1
Doll Geo & Co toys 5
Donohue Martin groc 14
Dorner J furs 13
Douglass John tobacco 7
Dowdell Chas rope 12
Draper & Douglass stationery 14
Drucker Wm H paper 11
Duhring H & Co notns 2
Dungan R W drugs 13
Dungan R W pat med 4
Dunham J K agt glass 13
Dunlap W H produce 8
Dunlin W W dry gds 14
Dyer & Biddle cloth 7
Eaton M H paper 14
Eayne Richard furng 14
Eberhardt J C drugs 12
Edwards Wm C grocer 14
Edwards Geo W tob 12
Egbert Mrs J M notns 14
Eldridge & Bro books 10
Elliott Bros dry gds 1
Elliott, White & Co drugs 8
Ellis & Harrop dry gds 2
Ellison J B & Sons dry goods A
Ely & Williams iron 3
English John B & Co dry goods 12
Etnier A L & Co shoes 8
Eureka Mfg Co wash mach 14
Evans, Sharp & Co glass 3
Everman J W canvas 7
Eyre & Landell d gds 3
Fareira Jas G hats 10
Fay C M shoes 14
Fernberger Bros liquor 11
Feustmann & Kaufmann trimmings 4
Field & Hardie hardw 8
Field & Cogley queensw

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Eighty-sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania—The Afternoon Session Yesterday—Reports, Etc.

When the Episcopal Convention adjourned yesterday at 2 o'clock, the substitute as offered by Mr. Welsh was still under discussion. Immediately on reassembling at 5 o'clock the question on the resolution was put, and it was declared lost.

After some further discussion and the rejection of the resolution offered by Mr. Hunter, the resolution offered by Mr. Sypher, referring the consideration of the subject to a committee of seven to report at the present convention, was amended so as to read at the next convention, and was then adopted.

The report of the Board of Missions was presented. The following figures are developed in the paper:—Receipts during the year, $6,870·53; balance on hand at the beginning of last year, $2,675·65; total, $9,545·89; expenses during same time, $8,357·07; balance in hand at date, $1,188·82.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of city missions made a report, showing that there were difficulties in the way of establishing such missions, which were at present insuperable; that the establishment of such missions would give umbrage to the rectors of the various churches who claim entire jurisdiction in their respective parishes; that, farther, the establishment of such missions would be in opposition to a section of the canon law. A series of resolutions recommending the object to the attention of the Bishop and clergy for future action was agreed to, and the committee was discharged.

The committee appointed at the last convention to take into consideration the feasibility and propriety of securing minority representation (by means of cumulative voting or otherwise) in elections by the convention of this diocese, consisting of Rev. Dr. Hare, Rev. Dr. Howe, Rev. Dr. Rudder, and Messrs. George M. Conarroe and Isaac Hazlehurst, unanimously reported in favor of the plan of cumulative voting in elections for the Standing Committee of this diocese, and submitted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That in canon 7, section 1, between the word 'order' and the word 'vacancies' the following be inserted:—

"'Every voter shall be entitled to as many votes as there are persons to be elected; and he may cast all such votes for one person, or he may distribute them among any number of candidates not exceeding the whole number to be voted for. Any ticket having an excess of votes over the whole number of persons to be voted for shall be rejected.

"'A nomination of all persons for whom it is proposed to vote shall be made to the convention, at least three hours previous to the election; and no vote for any person not thus previously nominated shall be counted, and no candidate shall be considered as elected who shall not have received a number of votes equal to a majority of all the persons (of each order) voting at such election.'"

A lively debate ensued.

The Rev. Dr. Grodwin moved to postpone action on the report until the next convention.

Mr. Frederick Fraley thought the matter should be considered now.

Rev. Dr. Hare deprecated any attempt to cut off discussion.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin followed in a long speech urging objections against minority repretentation and cumulative voting. He said that he feared the minority might override the majority—that the minority might be compact and intelligent and cast their votes effectively, while the majority might be divided and not understand how to vote. This new principle would cause great electioneering and perhaps heart-burnings. The minority would get together somewhere and agree on united action, while the majority would not be equally prepared. He went into some mathematical calculations. He thought the rights of the majority should not be jeopardized. Time should be given for full consideration. He would quote a Spanish proverb:—"Do not do to-day that which can be as well done to-morrow." Besides, he thought the minority were represented now in the Standing Committee.

Mr. George M. Conarroe replied to Dr. Goodwin. He said the state of pleasing innocence which was attributed to the majority was really refreshing. The complaint that they should be overriden by the minority was almost ludicrous. He felt no fear that they would not know how to vote. He would trust his friend from West Philadelphia on that point. It was said that cumulative voting might cause electioneering. Perhaps that was a new thing. He, however, had been under a contrary impression.

It was said the minority might meet together somewhere in a caucus. If he was not mistaken the majority had done that very thing this present week. As to time, the subject was introduced a year ago. A committee, of various shades of opinion, had reported unanimously in favor of the plan. The minority should have the right to choose their own representatives. The proposed change was adopted last year in New Jersey. It was strange that what could be done in one year in New Jersey required three in Pennsylvania. As to the Spanish proverb, he would reply with a good English one, "Never put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day."

Rev. Drs. Rudder and Paddock took part in the discussion. Dr. Rudder stated that the minority had been recognized in the Standing Committee of New York.

Considerable discussion pro and con ensued, and the whole matter was then postponed for consideration at the next convention.

Dr. Goodwin then offered a resolution that the matter be referred to the General Convention, with a recommendation that it be carefully considered at an early day. Agreed to.

Rev. Mr. Drum offered a resolution giving the rectors of the various churches the authority to preside over all congregational meetings. The motion was laid on the table.

The following committee was appointed to consider the subject of the division of the funds of the diocese with the new diocese:—Messrs. Hazlehurst, Rickett, Thayor, Lamberton, Sypher, Robbins, and Hunter.

The time and place of the meeting of the next convention were fixed at St. Andrew's church on the second Tuesday of May next.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, giving votes of thanks, etc., the convention adjourned *sine die*.

INQUEST BY THE CORONER.—Deputy Coroner Sees held an inquest in the case of the drowned man found in the Delaware, at Prime street wharf, this morning. The deceased is supposed to have committed suicide, as parties report that he was seen to jump overboard. He is apparently 55 years old, has dark hair and whiskers, and respectably dressed in blue coat and pants, grey vest, and white shirt containing the letter D. He had on a black high hat, which was found on the wharf. A verdict of death from drowning was rendered.

YOUNG THIEVES AND A RECEIVER.—Three young thieves named Robert Clifton, Thomas Halfpenny, and Arthur Hughes are now in prison for stealing pig-iron from a car on Washington street, above Broad, yesterday afternoon. Alderman Dallas committed them, and the same magistrate also sent to Moyamensing Hezekiah Newton, a junk dealer at No. 1340 Ellsworth street, who bought the stolen iron.

FIRE FROM A COAL OIL LAMP.—A coal oil lamp at 10 o'clock last night exploded in the house of Robert Harris, at Nineteenth and Kater streets, setting fire to the clothing, burning up a bed-tick, bed, and all the furniture in the room. The fire was extinguished by Engine No. 1. The place was pretty well soaked with water. The loss is $400; covered by insurance.

STONE-THROWERS.—A gang of boys at Fourth and Buttonwood streets, yesterday afternoon, were engaged in base-ball playing, throwing of stones, and other juvenile deveitries. A sortie by the police was made on them, and twelve were captured. They were locked up in the station-house three or four hours, to teach them a lesson, and were then discharged.

THE CONDITION OF DR. BLACKBURN.—The many friends of Dr. Blackburn will be pleased to learn that there was a marked improvement in the condition of the Doctor yesterday, though there was a little falling off this morning. Still, the attending physician is confident now that the invalid will recover, an assurance which we know will be hailed with gladness.

CORONER'S CASES.—The Coroner this morning was notified to hold an inquest in the case of an unknown woman, found dead at Prime street wharf. Also, in the case of a new-born child, found in Cheepunk creek this morning.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—John Ulmer attempted (queer proceeding!) to burglarize a house on Baker street at an early hour this morning. He now takes his rations in Moyamensing.

CRUELTY TO HIS HORSES.—Nathan Biddle, of Bucks county, was guilty of cruelty to his horses at Second and Union streets, by placing in the wagon a load which the poor beasts were unable to haul. He was doing his best to urge the jaded beasts, but failed. A police officer arrested him, and Alderman Delaney held him in $400 bail.

DAS FRIEDENFEST.

The Correct Programme for the Grand Pageant of Monday Next.

In view of the fact that there is considerable doubt on the part of some of the societies intending to participate in the procession of Monday next as to their appropriate place, we present below the correct order in which the line will be formed:—

100 Policemen, under command of Chief Mulholland.
Chief Marshal—General John F. Ballier.
His Aids:—
Valentine Blaess, Colonel W. Moore, F. Zaiss, and William B. Braun.
Assistant Marshals.
Christian Presser, L. Groesbeis, Colonel James Perry, Newton Brown, S. Schmidt, Gottlieb Lieb, James Schuler, Charles Bieh, Gottlieb Lieb, Joseph Schledt, Charles Rieder, and Christian Liedle.
Wagon with bell,
Surrounded by thirty men as Uhlans.
FIRST DIVISION.
Marshal, Colonel G. Kleinz.
Assistant Marshals.
Thirty Red Hussars.
Music.
Frishmuth's Cavalry, several companies of the 24 Regiment, veterans of the last war, all under the command of Major Maguire.
The Members of the German Society.
German Hospital Association.
Philadelphia Rifle Club.
A wagon upholding the Peace Monument with men carving on it an inscription.
Drum Corps.
The Turner Riflemen.
The Philadelphia "Turn" Association.
German Turn and Turner Pupils' Society.
Fifty Scholars of St. Paul's Congregation.
The Fair Hill Peace Club.
SECOND DIVISION.
Marshal, Jacob Stein.
Assistant Marshals.
Festival Wagon, with an allegorical representation of the "Wacht am Rhein," surrounded by a large Garde de Corps.
Music.
The Festival, Arrangement, and Decoration Committees, with distinguished Guests and Orators, in barouches.
Singing Societies of Philadelphia, with a beautiful triumph Wagon in their midst.
Eight Hussars, in green uniform.
Wagon decorated with flowers.
Wagon of the Fresco Painters.
Large Delegations of Jewelers, Watchmakers, Optical, Mathematical, and Telegraph Instrument Makers, Bell Moulders, and Bookbinders.
THIRD DIVISION.
Marshal—Ernest Gross.
Assistant Marshals.
Music.
Delegation of Butchers, 1000 strong.
Music.
Bakers, in company with the Teutonic Saengerbund.
United Confectioners.
Music.
Milk Dealers.
FOURTH DIVISION.
Marshal—Albert H. Ladner.
Assistant Marshals—Xavier Yoerger, Valentine Presser, Wm. Raske, William L. Elkins, Wm. Haines, Jos. Freund, Geo. Beicke, J. A. Bardsley.
Music.
Glassmakers, Masons, and Stonecutters.
Music.
Iron Moulders, Machinists, India Rubbermakers, Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Plumbers, Gasfitters, Safemakers, Boilermakers, Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, and Brassfounders.
Music.
Carriagemakers and Boarders from Philip Mann's Hotel.
FIFTH DIVISION.
Marshal—Captain J. A. Schoeminger.
Assistant Marshals.
Music.
The Weavers and Dyers.
Music.
United Haberdashers.
Music.
American Buttonhole and Sewing Machine Company, with Wagons and Machine Operators.
Music.
Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Furniture, Coach, and Toy Makers, Workers in Hair, Wood Turners, Pipe and Brush Makers.
Music.
Delegations of citizens from Frankford and Germantown.
SIXTH DIVISION.
Marshal—John Saiber.
Assistant Marshals.
A delegation of 1000 Beer-brewers.
Music.
Coopers, Bungmakers and Cork-cutters, and Wine-dealers.
Music.
Cigar and Matchmakers, and dealers in Mineral and Soda Waters, Vinegar, Spices, and Liquors.
The Wartemberg Festival Club.
SEVENTH DIVISION.
Marshal—Thisko Thomas.
Assistant Marshals.
Order of Odd Fellows.
German Order of Harugari.
Sons of Hermann.
Leiben Weisen Maenner.
Order of Red Men.
Knights of Pythias.
Knights Templar.
Delegations from Benevolent Societies.
Wagon representing the Horticulturists.
EIGHTH DIVISION
Marshal—Leonard Benkert.
Assistant Marshals.
Music.
United Tanners, Furriers, and Saddlers.
Music.
Shoemakers, Bakers, Hat and Cap and Trunk Makers, Germania Club.
NINTH DIVISION.
Marshal—George Goetz.
Assistant Marshals.
Music.
Companies of Artillery.
Delegation of Citizens from Camden.
Coal Dealers.
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company's Employes.
TENTH DIVISION.
Marshal—August Hermann.
Assistant Marshals.
Music.
Tailors, Paper-box, Mill Stone, and Fire Brick Makers, and Roofers.
Citizens on horseback and on foot.

All other delegations, not appointed a place in the line, will attach themselves to the last division.

General Ballier has issued the following instructions:—

All the companies and delegations must assemble at 9 A. M., prompt, on the morning of the 15th instant, as follows:—

First Division—On Columbia avenue, right resting on Broad street, facing south.

Second Division—On Broad street, right wing resting on Columbia avenue, extending to Master, and facing west.

Third Division—On Broad street, right wing on Master street, extending as far north as necessary, and facing east.

Fourth Division—On Broad street, right wing on Master street, extending to Poplar and facing west.

Fifth Division—On Broad street, right wing on Poplar street, extending to Master and facing east.

Sixth Division—On Broad street, right wing on Poplar street, extending to Spring Garden, and facing west.

Seventh Division—On Broad street, right wing on Spring Garden street, extending to Poplar, and facing east.

Eighth Division—On Broad street, right wing on Spring Garden street, extending to Race, and facing west.

Ninth Division—On Broad street, right wing on Race street, extending to Spring Garden, and facing east.

Tenth Division—On Broad street, right wing on Chesnut street, extending north, and facing east.

Precisely at 10 o'clock the Division Marshals must report to the Chief Marshal the number of men in their divisions, and as to its readiness to march. The participants are requested to dress in black, unless in a uniformed body.

When the line approaches Penn Square the singers will surround the platform, in readiness to open ceremonies. All wagons and carriages should be turned into the by streets, in order that the squares may not be obstructed by them.

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENTS.

Permits Issued at the Office of the Building Inspectors—A Description of the Principal Properties to be Constructed.

Below is presented a list of the principal properties for which permits have been taken out at the office of the Building Inspectors during the first ten days of the present month:—

Dwellings.—Three on Alaska, between Sixth and Seventh, 17 by 28, two stories; permit by S. E. Furman & Bro.

Two on Dickerson below Twelfth, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by William D. Cozens.

Nine on McClelland, between Nine and Tenth, 14 by 28, two stories; permit by Henry R. Coulomb.

Two at Eighteenth and Wharton, 16 by 28, two stories; permit by James Doak.

Ten on Montrose, above Twenty-third street, 14 by 26, two stories; permit by Terence Fitzpatrick.

Four on Carpenter, above Twentieth, 16 by 27, two stories; permit by H. M. Hoffner.

Twenty on Dickerson, between Sixth and Seventh, three stories; permit by A. G. Stein.

Two corner of Eighth and Federal, 16 by 60, three stories; permit by William Costello.

Eighteen on Hoffman, between Miller and McKean, 14 by 28, two stories; permit by Oliver B. Mass.

Three on Richie, near Green lane, Manayunk, 15 by 32, two stories; permit by Abraham Shinkle.

Eight on Twenty-first, near Carpenter, 16 by 30, three stories; permit by L. J. Patterson.

Two on Ninth, below Tasker, 16 by 44, two stories; permit by T. A. Morphy.

Six on Filbert, near Forty-first street, 14 by 28, two stories; permit by Columbus Tweed.

Three on Ogden, near 16th, 15 by 34, three stories; permit by John K. Farman.

Ten on Bucknell street, above Brown, 14 by 26, two stories, and three more at the corner of Brown and Bucknell, three stories, 16 by 50; permit by J. A. Auck.

Six at Forty-second and Haverford streets, 19 by 30, two stories; permit by Charles Stines.

Three at corner of Fifty-seventh and Vine, 20 by 60, three stories; permit by Cuther & Jones.

Two at Twentieth and Columbia avenue, 19 by 66, three stories; permit by B. Ketcham.

Two on Frankford road, near Trenton avenue, 12 by 30, two stories; permit by R. C. Taylor.

Eight on Hancock street, above Berks, 14 by 26, two stories; permit by William Coulston.

Two on Marshall, below Montgomery avenue, 16 by 42, two stories; permit by Robert J. Morrison.

Two on Vienna, above Thompson, 13 by 16, three stories; permit by George Doring.

Twelve on Auburn, near Amber, 12 by 28, two stories; permit by George W. Carson.

Three on Savery street, above Thompson, 13 by 28, two stories; permit by Wm. L. D. Hickman.

Two on Sixth, above Thompson, 19 by 60, three stories; permit by Jacob Wireman.

Twenty on Albert street, east of the Plank road, 13 by 28, two stories; permit by Jacob Wireman.

Four on Wistar, near Main, Germantown, 16 by 32, two stories; permit by John C. Miller.

Two on Twenty-sixth, above Girard avenue, 16 by 30, two stories; permit by Richard Finley.

Thirty at Germantown and Stenton avenues, 15 by 27, two stories; permit by James E. Patterson.

Two on Kensington avenue, above Hart lane, 16 by 34, two stories; permit by W. H. Edline.

Twenty-two on Nineteenth, between Oxford and Jefferson, 18 by 60, three stories; permit by Zergy & Brother.

Two on Palethorp street, above Diamond, 15 by 26, two stores; permit by John Kramer.

Fourteen on Nineteenth street, above Columbia avenue, 16½ by 50, three stores; permit by John Gordon McNeill.

Two on Hope street, near Diamond, 12 by 30, two stories; permit by John Goodwin.

University Building.—On the south side of Locust street, west of Thirty-fourth, 90 by 260, four stories; permit by Struthers & Sons.

Offices.—Three on Delaware avenue, above Coates, 16 by 30, one store; permit by T. W. Scheideman.

Stables.—On Beach street, above Coates, 30 by 53, two stories; permit by B. McKeaze, and a shop at the same place, 53 by 16, two stories.

On Alder street, above Master, 16 by 49, two stories; permit by Richard Finley.

Storehouse.—On Water, between Walnut and Dock streets, 16 by 39, three stoires; permit by P. Fitzpatrick.

Depot.—At the corner of Camberland and Plank Road, 90 by 388, one-story, permit by Edwin Bender, and three other buildings 71½ by 193, 166, and 174, permits by the same.

At No. 1129 Sophia street, 26 by 35, two stories; permit by John L. Mills.

Tenement House.—On Coates street, east of Twenty-second, 18 by 60, two stories; permit by Whiteside & Madara.

Laboratory.—On Gray's Ferry Road, below the Arsenal, 22 by 60, one-story; permit by W. B. Grubb.

Factories.—On Wharton street, below Eighth, 22 by 30, two stories; permit by Messrs. Hoover & Mattson.

On Bread street, above Arch, 27 by 42, four stories; permit by Robert W. Strode.

Shops.—On Keyser, east of Hanover street, 17 by 28, two stories; permit by Jacob Jones.

Corner of Tulip and Aramingo, 34 by 30, two stories; permit by William Barth & Brothers.

HORSE RUN AWAY.—A man named Matthews was driving across Chesnut street bridge at 9½ o'clock last night, when his horse became frightened, ran away, smashed the wagon, and knocked out a portion of the bridge railing. The animal was captured. Mr. Matthews escaped unhurt.

FIRE IN A COAL OFFICE.—A coal office owned by the Reading Road, at Richmond and Cumberland streets, took fire this morning at 12·45 o'clock and was damaged to the extent of $200.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.

There is neither health, enjoyment, or physical beauty without a rich ferruginous circulation.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 Chesnut St.
5 10 6t8p

SEWING MACHINES.

KEYSTONE

SEWING MACHINE

NEW SILENT FEED,

FOR

Families and Manufacturers,

Is undoubtedly

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST.
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED.
ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT

As any other Machine.

IT USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK STITCH,
PERFECTLY FAIR ON BOTH SIDES.

IT HAS THE NEW PATENT NEEDLE-HOLDER, NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE.

IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.

IT USES THE CELEBRATED PATENTED SHUTTLE-CARRIER. NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.

NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD, NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE.

It also Uses an Improved and Patented "Silent Feed," and Positive Take Up.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and THIRTEENTH,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. [5 12 3t

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,

Mr. Fenimore's Paintings,

AND OTHER IMPORTANT WORKS,

From Philadelphia and New York Artists,

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

At Scott's New Gallery,

No. 1129 CHESNUT STREET,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 11.

NOW OPEN FOR EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUES. [5 6 5t

SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

FOR SALE,

A PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF

CHESNUT STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,

42 feet 10 inches front, suitable for a Bank, Insurance Co., or other public building.

Address "IMPROVEMENT,"
5 5 fmw6t8p At this office.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING houses, No. 1936 Arch street, No. 1419 Walnut street, No. 1022 Race street, No. 1737 Vine street. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
5 12 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

How was the Treaty Published?

Senatorial Investigation

Grand Army of the Republic.

Annual Reunion at Boston.

Cavalry Association Meeting

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Army of the Potomac.

BOSTON, May 12.—The third annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac took place at 11 A. M. to-day, in the Globe Theatre, which was decorated profusely with all the emblems of war, and distinctive arms of several branches of the service were gracefully blended. The scene was brilliant when the heroes of the Virginia battles, with invited guests, filed on to the stage to the music of Gilmore's band, and the cheers from the auditorium were deafening.

Generals Meade, Hooker, Burnside, Sheridan, Logan, Heintzelman, Parke, Humphreys, Pleasanton, Kilpatrick, and a host of others were there; and Governor Claflin, President Eliot of Harvard College, Judges of the Supreme Court, and other officials were present as guests. General Meade presided, and initiated the exercises by a brief and touching speech, stating the objects of reunion to be simply social and congratulatory, not political. He commended the widows and orphans of the war to those who survived and were prospering.

He welcomed the assemblage cordially, and introduced Rev. Phillips Brooks in a complimentary manner as the chaplain of the occasion, who addressed the Throne of Grace.

Major-General Fairchild, Governor of Wisconsin, was introduced as the orator, and delivered the address. A poem entitled "The Old Major Explains," written for the occasion by Bret Harte, was read by Mr. James T. Field, and elicited much applause. The exercises were interspersed by patriotic music. There will be a banquet this evening.

Meeting of the Cavalry Association.

BOSTON, May 12.—The Cavalry Association held its annual meeting to-day, General Pleasanton, President, in the chair. General Sheridan was greeted enthusiastically. A resolution proposing admission to the society of cavalrymen from all the armies of the Union gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Generals McIntosh, Kilpatrick, Sargent, Chamberlain, Custer, and Sheridan. The latter said that in improvements which had been made in arms, it becomes necessary to make the cavalry a distinct organization, so it can operate independently of other arms of the service; in other words, to make a cavalry army. He thought he saw while in Europe the evil effects of the old system of brigading cavalry with different divisions of the army. The resolution was finally adopted as follows:—

Resolved, That the organization now known as the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac be hereafter known as the cavalry corps of the armies of the United States, and all honorably discharged soldiers of any United States cavalry organizations may be admitted members under the constitution.

General Sheridan was then elected President of the association for the ensuing year, by acclamation; Vice-Presidents, Generals Gregg, Sargent, McIntosh, Greerson, Custer, Kilpatrick, and Wilson; Secretary, Major Whitehead; Treasurer, Major Corbin.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Alleged Defalcation and Forgery.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—John R. Griffith, cashier of Talbot, Patterson & Co., wholesale grocers, was arrested last night, for alleged defalcation of $6000.

J. Fred. Thompson, arrested at Richmond, Ind., for forging checks on the Second National Bank, was not identified and was released.

Robbery of Government Funds.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Jamet Stuart, formerly Colonel of the 10th Illinois Cavalry, was arrested at Kansas City on Wednesday, charged with having absconded from the Quartermaster's Department at Galveston last March with $8000.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, May 12—4·30 P.M.—Consols 93⅛ for money and 93⅜ for account; American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 89⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed with hardening tendency; uplands, 7⅜d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 3500 for export and speculation; sales on ship named at New Orleans at at 7⅜d. for middling; do. at Savannah or Charleston at 7⅜d. formiddling. Stock of cotton afloat 42,000 bales, not as previously reported; American 240,000; cheese 67s; spirits of Petroleum 9d.

LONDON, May 12—4·30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 9d; sugar, 30s. @30s. 6d. afloat.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Stocks very dull. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅜. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅜; do. 1864, 110⅜; do. 1865, 110⅛; do. 1865, new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 113⅛; 10-40s, 109⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 71½; Missouri 6s, 95½; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98⅜; Erie, 25½; Reading, 113¾; Adams Express, 81; Michigan Central, 123⅜; Michigan Southern, 108⅞; Illinois Central, 145⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 127⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 60½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton firm; sales 3000 bales middling uplands at 15½c.; middling Orleans at 16c. Flour easier; sales 7500 bbls. State at $5·70@6·85; Ohio, at $6·25@6·95; Western at $5·70@7·25; Southern at $6·65@9. Wheat dull and nominal; new spring, $1·58@1·57; winter red and amber Western at $1·58@1·60. Corn a shade firmer; sales 23,000 bush. mixed Western, 80@80½c. Oats quiet and steady; sales 18,000 bush. Ohio at 65@68c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork steady. Lard quiet and steady. Whisky quiet and steady at 91c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Cotton very strong, with advancing tendency; middling uplands, 15c.; low middlings, 14c.; holders ask ½c. higher. Flour active and firm. Wheat firm; choice white, $1·43@1·65; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90. Corn—White Western dull at 74@75c.; yellow Southern firm at 75@76c. Oats dull at 63@64c. Whisky quiet at 92@92½c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To-day's Senate Proceedings.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate remained in executive session about an hour and a half. Mr. Cameron moved to adjourn until to-morrow, and stated that the thought by that time the committee would be ready to report. It was finally agreed that the Senate adjourn until Monday at 11 o'clock. The question of the premature publication of the treaty was brought up, when attention was called to the fact that it had first got out through the State Department.

It was stated that the publication of the text of the treaty was done through some employes of the Senate, and for the future protection of the body these employes should be discovered and punished. Finally, a special committee, of which Carpenter is chairman, was appointed to investigate the matter, with the usual powers to send for persons and papers. A motion was made to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty and protocol, but it was defeated.

Pending the discussion of a resolution to allow an official report of the debate to be made in confidence for the use of the Senate, to be published hereafter if it should be so ordered, an adjournment was had.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Internal Receipts

to-day, $332,442.

Subscriptions to the New Loan

to-day, $685,000.

ENGLAND'S BOASTED FREEDOM.

Outrage upon an Anti-Popery Lecturer—Brutal Treatment of Mr. Murphy.

From the London Standard, April 24.

A most disgraceful outrage has been inflicted upon Mr. W. Murphy, the well-known anti-Popery lecturer. There may be differences of opinion even among Protestants as to the wisdom or expediency of Murphy's proceedings, but if he or any other man cannot deliver a lecture within the walls of some private building (to which people need not go unless they choose) without the risk of being mobbed and murdered, the boasted liberty of England is not worth much. About an hour or so before the time fixed for the commencement of his address on Thursday night, Mr. Murphy proceeded quietly to the Odd Fellows' Hall, with the view of evading observation, and went into the ante-room adjoining and on the same floor as the hall, from which it is divided by a space of about six feet. The entrance to the building is through a long covered passage leading from the street, and up six flights of stairs. After Murphy had gone into the ante-room a band of 300 Roman Catholic miners from Cleator Moor marched down Corkickle ten abreast. Upon reaching the Odd Fellows' Hall, the band halted and at once took possession of the entrance to the building and the stairs. When they did this there were only about fifteen or sixteen of the friends of the lecturer in the hall, and it wanted upwards of half an hour of the time when the discourse was to begin. The lecturer unaware of the purpose of those who were waiting for him outside, left the ante-room in order to proceed into the hall. The moment he made his appearance he was seized by the mob. He was dragged down the stairs by his savage assailants, and struck and kicked unmercifully the whole way. He was then dragged into the passage, knocked down, kicked, raised up, knocked down again, and kicked till he was covered with blood, which gushed from his wounds and splashed the walls. He was then dragged down the passage, the brutal treatment going on the whole time until he reached the door opening the street, and there, it is said, an attempt was made to kill him outright, by a man who drew a weapon for the purpose. At this juncture, however, some persons interfered to save the now insensible victim of this ruffianly violence. They got him back into the passage, the outer door of which was closed in the face of his assailants, and conveyed him up-stairs to the ante-room. The band having done the work which they had set out to do, marched back in triumph to Cleator Moor, cheering as they proceeded through the villages on the way.

A visitor to Murphy on Friday morning found him lying upon the bed which had been made up for him, unable to move. His head was swathed in bandages, and his face bruised, cut, and swollen. There is a shocking wound above the left eye, which had been almost kicked out of its socket. His body is all over black, blue, and purple, from the kicks which he had received. He was hovering between life and death, and it seemed as if the balance might as easily incline one way as the other. A large number of policemen had been drawn into Whitehaven to preserve order, but they seem to have been taken by surprise by the attack having been made so long before the time announced for the commencement of the lecture.

SHIPWRECK.

Terrible Adventures of Two Brooklyn Ladies.

Among future collections of thrilling stories of shipwreck must be included the adventures of two ladies of Brooklyn, who but a few days ago arrived at New York from Buenos Ayres. The entire shipwrecked party consists of Mrs. S. A. Wheelwright, of Brooklyn, who is the wife of the United States Consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic, her two children, a boy about five years of age, and a little girl, Miss Anita E. Wheelwright, a cousin of Mrs. Wheelwright, and a solitary escort in Mr. A. S. Doane, the brother of the first-named lady. On the 29th day of February last the party were coasting along the southern border of Brazil, homeward-bound from Montevideo, in the ship Hellespont. The next morning before daylight the good ship was a helpless wreck on a sunken reef. After a night of terror in the breaking hulk a boat was successfully launched, and the ladies, with the children of Mr. Doane, fortunately reached the beach in safety.

A tent was made of the ship's sails, and huddled into its narrow limits were the ladies, the children, the gentlemen passengers, the officers of the ship, and the half-crazed seamen, who had already broken open the wine baskets of the passengers and were making the night hideous with their ribaldry and foul oaths. Stretched upon the hard ground, with a few shawls and light clothing thrown over them, the tender females endured the horrors of a night that they will never forget. They had saved their lives, but it seemed that they had only been succored to be tortured by the terrors of a veritable pandemonium. At last the sun arose on another cheerless day. The men lay around the tent sleeping the sound sleep of the debauched. Later in the day the sailors, having stolen quantities of cana or native rum, repeated their orgies of the night previous, in spite of the threats of the officers, who appeared powerless to restrain them. Seven days was this frightful existence borne by the Wheelwrights, when, on the 28th, arrangements for reaching Rio Grande having been perfected, they started for Vilko Mattos, a village not many miles distant.

In a bullock-cart drawn by five pairs of huge cattle and seated upon beds of straw, they slowly wended their way over a miserable apology for a road. Scorched by the burning rays of a tropical sun, suffocated with intolerable thirst, and exposed to the pitiless storms which sweep over the country with such fearful violence, the unfortunate females, with their escort, at last reach Rio Grande after a journey of over ten days. Here they encountered the yellow fever at the time when the mortality had reached over five hundred a day and the panic-stricken people were fleeing in every direction. They fortunately, however, found the bark Serene, bound for New York, and escaped the disease.

—General Hawley, of Connecticut, will lecture next season on "Rings and Lobbyists."

—Modesty in a woman is like color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

—Divorces in Rhode Island are to marriages as one to fourteen.

—It has been said that pantaloons obtained on credit are "breeches of trust."

—A Maine lumberman first loved his "Abbegil" on account of her "spruce dimensions."

RAMIE VS. COTTON.

A Formidable Rival of the Great American Staple.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York *Shipping and Commercial List* writes that ramie is wanted in that market at $265 gold per ton. As the culture of the ramie plant in the South is understood to have passed beyond mere experiment, and as cotton is said to be too cheap to be profitable, the wonder is that the planters do not turn their attention more to the first-mentioned staple. Ramie culture has many advantages over cotton. It is a hardy and vigorous grower, and its growth is continuous. A crop once planted will stand for years without requiring to be renewed. It is not destroyed by worms, does not suffer from excess of rain, and stands the longest drouth without injury. From all that is related of this wonderful plant, it would seem that it is exposed to no special danger in a suitable climate, has no enemies, requires but little labor, needs but a small capital to produce a crop, propagates rapidly, yields largely, commands a ready market at a high price for all that can be produced, and the market is never likely to be overstocked, as the area for its successful growth is limited to a belt in the Gulf States. It requires less labor to cultivate than cotton, the process being similar to corn culture; and it is said that one hand can take care of fifty or sixty acres after the first year. The only drawback to unqualified success in ramie culture seems to be the difficulty in separating the fibre from the bark and the bark from the stalk; but this difficulty will eventually be overcome. So important is the cultivation of the plant considered in India, a cotton-producing country, that the Governor-General, a year or more ago, offered a prize of $25,000 for the machine or process best adapted for separating, also offering to buy the successful machine at 5 per cent. above its cost, and to secure the inventor a profit of 5 per cent. on all other machines made under the patent. Here is an opportunity for inventors to turn their genius to profitable account, and at the same time to confer an inestimable boon upon the commercial world.

—Professor Liebig is compiling a cyclopædia of chemistry.

—Williams College is to have a "Boating Association."

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